THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,751—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
21st Sept.	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
26th ,,	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	.....	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. 1912.
*Circassia	6716	C.P.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
*Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.P.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. ,,

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.P.Osborne R.N.R.	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	824
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

* The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	19th Sept.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	20th Sept.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	23rd Sept.	11 a.m.	* P.D. and C.M

* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 19th Sept., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 28th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
18th September, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Feb. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Dec. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH)

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umgeni	3509	23rd September 1912.

FARES:—

First class Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Second class Rs. 275.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umzumbi	5593	23rd September 1912.
Umona	5500	11th October 1912.

FARES:—

First Class only Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares from Rs. 325 according to the position of Berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp,)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.

Rs. 50,00,000.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 12,500.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay) Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

"Quality remains when dreams of price are lost:
Seek not the bubble reputation at the bargain's cost."

QUALITY

If we had the power to convince those who have a special weakness for purchasing everything that is advertised at a low price and which is thought to be cheap on that account, believing perhaps like Mr. Dooley, that "Quality is what th' manufacturer throws in with his goods for a prisint to ye," we would be helping to prevent great public waste of money. QUALITY with us is also restrained in a certain measure in its association with economy in price, but the features always prominently before us is a satisfactory product, a product of manufacture which is a complete embodiment of artistic excellence, accuracy, durability and refined finish, characteristics which will relieve the mind, when a purchase is contemplated, of all doubt or uncertainty on the question of QUALITY. It is by these requisite and studied conditions that we have been able to establish a distinguishing and high character for

QUALITY IN OUR WATCHES,
QUALITY IN OUR CLOCKS,
QUALITY IN OUR JEWELLERY,
QUALITY IN OUR SILVER-WARE,
QUALITY IN OUR ELECTRO-PLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

Any article we offer for sale will become to its owner an absolute Souvenir for a lifetime of the best value for money paid. Our aim has never been the introduction of something that will "sell" at a low price, because of that something being a crude and therefore cheapened imitation of something superior and refined which commands a higher value. We leave the degenerate side of this sort of trade with professional counterfeiters connected with the trade of the bazaars.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY!

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on WEDNESDAY, the 18th and WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1912, the following ROADS will be CLOSED to VEHICULAR TRAFFIC and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 P. M., on account of the IMMERSION of GANPATIS:—

Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or vice-versa will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 10th September, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and one Codicil of MEHTA NARBHERAM SHIVSHANKER, late of Jamnagar, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Inspector of Steamers, a widower, deceased.

DAYASHANKER BHAGWANJI, of Jamnagar, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, now residing at Champagally without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the Will.. Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 7th day of September, 1912.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 17, and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay on Wednesday the 18th September, 1912, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 3rd September, 1912.

That the Secretaries' and Treasurers' Commission be calculated at 10 per cent. on the Nett profits of the Company prior to deduction of any allowance for depreciation, and the same to have retrospective effect from the 1st October 1907.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th Sept, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1094 of 1910.

RANCHHORDAS KALLIANJI ... Plaintiff.
Vs.
PRAGJI KALLIANJI and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1911, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of the Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1912, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Defendants.—RANCHHORDAS KALLIANJI, PRAGJI KALLIANJI, GOCULDAS DAMODAR, MANGALDAS SHAMJI, LUXMIDAS SHAMJI and BAI SOONDERBAI, widow of SHAMJI KALLIANJI, in the undermentioned (properties) lots.

Lot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 812 square yards and one-fourth of another square yard be the same, a little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 594, New No. 2809, Old Survey No. 225 and New Survey No. 127, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house buildings and premises standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Chewoolwady Street or Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Wards Nos. 3082 to 3084, 3088, Street Nos. 5-7 and 1-2 and 4, and bounded on the East by the Halai Bhatia Mahajanwady, on the West by the Property of Vassantrao Madhavrao, on the North partly by the property of Vassantrao Madhavrao and partly by the property of Anandrao Narayan Dabholker, and on the South by a public road formerly called Chewoolwady but now called Kolbhat Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ranchhoodas Kallianji, Pragji Kallianji, Gokuldas Damodar, Mangaldas Shamji and Lakhmidas Shamji and their tenants and are more particularly described delineated by a red colour boundary line in the map or plan, thereof deposited in the Office of the Commissioner High Court.

Lot No. II.—All those two pieces or parcels of hatry land adjoining each other and formed into one piece situate at Wasai Pot Tukdi Bunder, Taluka Salsette Zilla or District of Thana, known by the names of Newpa and bearing field No. 48, admeasuring about 1750 square yards, the Government Revenue payable in respect of which said pieces together is Rs. 3-2-2, and are bounded on or towards the East by a passage leading to the fields of Dr. Continho beyond which are the fields of Haridas Dharamsey and Jamnadas Manohardas, on or towards the West by the fields belonging to Lalji Kamji, and on or towards the North by the other field of Yessoo Marsji Bhandari and Pandu Marsji Bhandari and on or towards the South by the boundary of the fields belonging to the said Dr. Continho.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff and the 1st and 2nd defendants abovenamed, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THOROUGH-BRED IRISH RACE AND POLO PONIES specially selected by Mr. MICHAEL RIMINGTON, due to arrive in Bombay per the Anchor Liner S. S. "Olympia," on or about the 10th September, 1912.

For full particulars, pedigrees, etc.—Apply to

JULIUS GOVE,
Gilder Street, Byculla.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

"WHAT EVERY MOTHER DOES"

M. Prince in the principal part.

THE BREAD CARRIER:

From the celebrated Drama "La Porteuse de Pain."

A GOOD HUNTING DOG.

THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT

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THE ROYAL PALMIST,
Hours 10 to 1 and 3 to 6.
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WOTAN and TANTALUM LAMPS.
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LOWEST FIRST COST.
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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Cowasjee Rustomjee Ashburner the Executor of the last will of the late Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jamasji Ashburner and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by an Indenture of mortgage-deed the 2nd day of October 1909, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 18th September, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate in the west side of Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the house of Bai Hamabai Maneckji Nusserwanji Petit, on or towards the North by the House of Doctor Dossabhoy Bejonji Culgirwala and or towards the South by the house of Wadjibhoy Luckmichand and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3656 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2198 (1) and Street Nos. 214-216 and 218.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F.P. Pavri, attorney for the mortgagee at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd September at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Miramare" Pali Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood by Robert, Ahmed Deoji and others consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and sideboards, drawing, suite of sofas, cabinets, one handsome sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., rich carpets and durries, rich standard lamp by Dimar, table lamps, flower pots, mirror doors, cloth and gown almyrahs and sloka press, dressing, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, two Jost's fans, utensils, ice box, garden pots and fernery etc. etc., the property of F. L. Muir, Esq., Deputy Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Carnac Road, opposite Crawford Market, and Saiyad Abdul Rehman Street and Balu Serang Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on plot No. 116, opposite Crawford Market, the following very valuable building plots for the period of 999 years:—

At Carnac Road, opposite Crawford Market.—

Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.
116	528	126	342

Both the above plots will be put up first in one lot and if the reserved bid is not reached then they will be sold separately. Saiyad Abdul Rehman Street:—

Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot No.	Sqr. Yds
117	283	119	288
118	282		

Balu Serang Street:—

Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.	Plot No.	Sqr. Yds.
123	323	125	292
124	287		

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they will have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

Further particulars of auction building conditions, form of lease plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th September, 1912.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE DANCER OF SHIVA.

A MOST CHARMINGLY COLOURED INDIAN PLAY FULL OF EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST and WONDERFUL BEAUTY.

"THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD."

CHARLES DICKENS' UNFINISHED WORK COMPLETED AS A CINEMATOGRAPH DRAMA.

A daring conception in which the problem which has for so long puzzled the world is at last solved, and the murderer of Edwin Drood tracked and punished.

A masterpiece of stagecraft in which the REAL DICKENS ATMOSPHERE is preserved.

THREE USUAL SHOWS.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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CAPITAL (fully paid up) ... £ 8,000,000

SURPLUS ... £ 1,360,000

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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L. CAMBE,
Manager.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:		NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„	„ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	„	„ 423,677,78

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Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico.
Singapore,	Hankow,	Panama,
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,00
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Bombay	Nagasaki
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Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
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CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

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CARLTON HOTEL.
LATE MATCHIN'S HOTEL,
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The cuisine in charge of an experienced chef is unsurpassed in Bombay. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be engaged by the day or month and the terms will compare favourably with other Hotels in Bombay.

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MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

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AGENT WANTED, by first class English Manufacturer, doing large Export Trade. Apply giving full particulars S. F. TURNER, Ltd., Dudley, England.

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COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

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WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan, to European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2540, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY. (Bombay to the Bosphorous) By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE. Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW, A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, at Ghogari Monolla.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Suleman Haji Elias Noorani, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1912, at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 27 1 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 48, 49 and 50, New Nos. 7374, Old Survey Nos. 1597 and 1599, and New Survey Nos. 1033 and 2-1032, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 6266 and Street No. 32-34, and all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Ghogari Moholla, at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Ghogari Moholla aforesaid, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Ghogari Mahomed Haji and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Haji Aboo Haji and were formerly in the occupation of Khatizabai, widow of Kaji Salehmahomed Porebundry and are now in that of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST TO COLLECT THE OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of the undermentioned insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 16.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	74 5-16		1-16
do. Reduc	92 1-4		1-4
2½ 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	84 1-16		unchgd
Silver in London Spot	29 1-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	29		1-16
Silver in New York	63		unchgd
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·29		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20 44 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 5-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4		since
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug		
do. 2 months' sight	3 3-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 3 months' sight	4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-8		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier—Moderate business
Futures ... Quiet
Manchester ... Steady with a moderate demand

Total Sales	9,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	7,000
Mid-Americans	6·72+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 2-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·31	6·28	6·23	6·24	6·24
—03	—07	—08	—08	—08
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	
6·25	6·26	.....	.....	
—08	—08	.....	.....	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·36 Jan. 11·51.
New York official Noon call Oct. 11·40 Jan. 11·53.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·47 Jan. 11·54.

NEW YORK—	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	50,000
Receipts at ,, last year	52,000
Exports to Great Britain	25,000
Exports to Continent	50,000
Spot Cotton	11·75 — 15

Futures—Month of Oct 11·21—25 } Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and Commission house liquidation
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·38—23

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	11 3-8—1-3
Futures month of Oct.	11·32—25
Futures month of Jan.	11·45—24
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	39 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	Sept.-Oct
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done	
Wheat Red Karachi	38 7-8—1-8
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Wheat afloat for U. K.	2,020,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs.	... } Unchgd
Do. Month—	... } Unchgd
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs	... } Unchgd

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	38 2-4+1-2
Do Months	Jan.-Feb.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	53 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	49 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—	Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	
Tone—Firmer	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	53+1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value	
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	53 unchgd
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Linseed Calcutta	Not received
Do. Months—Sept-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6-18-6 +0-1-0
Nov.-Dec. Hull—Nearest—Value—Steady.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York	Fair	Rio	(No. 7 quality)
			14 3-4—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 8 1-4—1-2d
	Sept.-Oct.—Done and sellers Dull

METALS—

Copper Brazlers G M C	£ 90
Yellow Metal	d 7 1-2
Standard Copper G M C	£ 78 1-2

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...1½ Nominal

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	12 9 3-4 unchgd —Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment	Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 3+1 1-2d—Nominal
Do Months of Shipments	Oct-Dec.
Tone—Steady.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	12 3+3 3-4d
Months of Shipments	Sept—Sellers

9 11 3-4+1-2d—Oct.-Dec—Sellers.

Tone—Market steady.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 11 1-4+3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Sept.
Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar—Unchanged—Very quiet.

SHEEP SKINS SALE.

Sheep skins sale opened to-day with a good demand.
Sheep skins Madras—Steady—Unchanged.
Sheep skins Bombay good 1 penny to 2d. higher.
Sheep skins Bombay ordinary 1 penny to 2d. higher.

WOOL AUCTION SALE.

Wool Auction opened to-day steady with a moderate business
Total amount to be offered during the sale 37,000.
Vicanere first white unquoted.
Vicanere ordinary white highest 9 3-4
Vicanere ordinary white lowest 8 3-4
Candahar first white highest unquoted
Candahar first white lowest unquoted
Candahar ordinary white highest 9 1-2.
Candahar ordinary white lowest 8.
Bicanere white highest 9
Bicanere white lowest 7 1-2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [17TH SEPT. 1912

All Bombay markets are closed to-day owing to the Parsi Khordadshal holiday.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 17.

During the month of August there was a decline of 11 1-2 lakhs in imports and an increase of 86 1-2 lakhs in exports of Indian merchandise. In import there was a falling off of 31 lakhs in sugar and 8 1-2 lakhs in mineral oils, while machinary rose by 8 lakhs and cotton piece goods by 29 lakhs. The feature in exports was advanced in jute manufactures, shipments of which were 83 lakhs in excess of the total for August last year. Raw jute was better by 7 lakhs.

CALCUTTA COAL AND SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17.

The market for coal shares to-day rules very steady and a fair volume of business was transacted with prices practically unchanged. Jute shares continued firm. In coal shares Barsboni at 14-6 showed advance of two annas and Bhalgora were sold at 22-8 as against 22-2 and 22-6 yesterday. Gopalichuck were done at 11-4, advance four annas on highest price on Monday; while Sudreadih at 6-8 showed four annas advance. In jute Belvedere (ordinary) at 116-8 showed advance of eight annas, while Union were done at yesterday's prices.

THE GOLD AND SILVER

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1912—			
Weight in ounces..	340001	51077	288924
Value in rupees...	20588302	2957837	17630465
To the end of the month of July 1912—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	2279074	206841	2072233
Value in rupees...	13783161	11990601	12364080
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	32973689	9578903	23394784
To the end of the month of July 1912—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	173668804	25381423	148288381

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of July 1912. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	3911569	3912569
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1410865	965619	2376484
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of July 1912. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	5179504	5179504
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	6069639	3049461	9112100
	Coined and Examined. In the month of July 1912. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	1912714	1912714
Rupees a	9,58,007	340001	1298008
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	563008	289747	852753
	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of July 1912 Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	3599571	3599571
Rupees a	3500041	340001	3840042
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	1963022	1140759	3103781

a British Rupee made over to Native States during the month.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	12 p.c.	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	12 p.c.	1725
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	64½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	1750
Bank of Madras	100	100	7 ,,	1420
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 ,,	67
Credit Bank of India Ld.	25	12½	2 p.c	12
National Bank of India	100	100	9	570
Punjab National Bank	50	30	8	125
People's Bank of India	100	50	7	27½
Specie Bank				69½
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	12½
Central Bank of India	50	25		37½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	4 ,,	88
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$125	$125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	85
Brull's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	128sd
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingalee	100	100	6p.c.	80½
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	142
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Jhangaum	400	400	9p.c.	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	290
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	890
New Berar	500	500	40	575
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Vikart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	765
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	855
Alliance	1000	1000	...	80
Berar Mfg.	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	380
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	750
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	5421
Century	100	100	3	310
Central India	500	500	70	2275
China	1000	1000	...	1035
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1610
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	200
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	740
Crescent	100	100	4	112½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1165
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	250	250	10	508 3-4
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	650
Empress	500	500	...	255
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	215
Fasulbhoy	250	250	...	4924
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1270
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	395
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	430
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	735
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	100
Indian Mfg.	1000	1000	...	150
Indo-China Mfg.	1000	1000	nil	850
James Greaves	500	500	...	325
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	5	200
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mill	1000	1000	...	275
Khandesh	1000	610	25	880
Khatow Motor Jinning and Mfg. Co.	1000	1000	45	1440
Kohinoor	500	500	15	875
Leopold	100	100	...	72½
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1510
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2375
Madhavji Dharamsey	500	500	65	1545
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	30	2280
Mararji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3275
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	...	268 3-4
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	1150
Phoenix	100	100	8	128 3-4
Presidency	1000	1000	...	500
Ripon	1000	1000	...	40
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	860
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	475
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	5025
S. Mahratta	250	250	16	100
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1395
Sun	250	250	nil	110
Swan	250	250	10	255
Swadesh	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	20	1510
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	nil	497
Do. P.	500	500	nil	645½
Western India	1000	1000	25	680

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	175
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	5 ,,	15
Bamankus	10	10	...	8
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	98
Badhan File	70	70	7 p.c.	94
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	53
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	555
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil.	174
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	185
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	26
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	1010
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O	250	250	7-8	295
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	292½
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	3½	37½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	138
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	30 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½ ,,	175
Karao Landing	200	75	12	115
Maroks and Co	100	100	8	112
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	75
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	20 p.c.	311
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Philips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	34 xd
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	775
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	22½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	90
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	75	35	...	80½
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. P.	150	80	...	186
Thacker and Co.	50	130	...	185
Telephone Co.	25	50	25 p.c.	210
Treacher and Co.	500	25	yr. 1½	61
		500	yr. 30	455 xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	687½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 ,,	136
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 ,,	141
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½ ,,	555
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ ,,	138
Central Provinces	25		4 ,,	73½
Gurat Railway	75		4 ,,	98

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATSON—Aug 19 at Haselmere, Mussoorie, the wife of John L Watson, Indian Educational Service, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. V. B. Meeting, 7 p. m.
Harwood League Tournament: Y. M. C. A. vs. Byculla Cooperage, 5-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Attend carefully to the details of your business."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arcadia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	13-0	13-5
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gozerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE POMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Old Comrades — C. Teike
Overture	Si J'etais Roi — Adam
Valse	Weaner Madlu — Ziehrer
Grand Selection	Pagliacci — Leoncavallo
Intermezzo	Love's Sweet Unrest — Myddleton
Selection	The Mousme — Monckton
Grand March	Tannhauser — Wagner

IMMERSION OF GANPATIS.—In our advertisement columns we publish a notification by the Commissioner of Police, stating the names of certain roads which to-day and on Wednesday, the 25th inst., will be closed to vehicular traffic on the occasion of the immersion of Ganpatis. The routes, which carriages should take, are also indicated.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association were "At Home" on Sunday at the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when they spent an enjoyable evening. Mr. Haji Ucuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, their President, was present. The members dispersed at a late hour after refreshments.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India will hold a Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on the 27th and 28th instant. The Working Committee includes:—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E., President; Major-General O. St. L. Barter, C. B., C. V. O., Vice-President, the Collector of Poona, the Director of Agriculture, Poona; Khan Bahadur Major Dinshaw D. Khambatta, V. D.; Hon'ble Sirdar B. B. Coopooswamy Mudliar, Mr. Framjee D. Ghaswalla, Capiain T. Todd, Mr. K. D. Naigamvala, M. A., Mr. G. N. Ghotavadekar, Mr. N. M. Pajnigar, B. A., and the Hony. Secretaries.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th Sept. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	16	1	40 p.m.	12	6
Teheran	17	1	10 p.m.	1	25
Suez	17	1	50 p.m.	1	6

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can only be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11)

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-12).

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Djeddah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Private telegrams in secret language (i e., code or cipher) are not admitted in Turkey in Asia and the Turkish Islands, (31-7-12.)

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

"Murderer's Repentance."

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal, filed by Devram Mahadu, who was convicted of having caused the death of one Zipru Bhavani, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. N. M. Patwardhan appeared for the accused and Mr. L. A. Shah for the Crown.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused on 22nd February, 1912, deliberately beat the deceased Zipru near a well at Sirasgaon, Taluka Chaligaon, on the head and body with a plough-handle. The unfortunate man died the same day from the injuries inflicted.

Mr. Varley, the Sessions Judge of Khandesh, tried the case with the aid of two assessors.

Mr. Varley in the course of judgment observed that in a clear case of murder like the present one, the accused's pleader being in a dilemma had taken up two inconsistent positions. One was that there was a village conspiracy against the accused and the other that the police had manipulated the case. The court found that there was not the slightest indication of any ill-feeling against the accused, nor was there the least suggestion that the murder was committed by some one else. From the circumstances of the case, elicited during the hearing, it could not be argued that the police had manipulated the case. There was indisputable evidence that the accused remained at the well, where he had assaulted the deceased and when arrested appeared to have accepted the situation calmly. There was the evidence of witnesses to show that the accused apparently repented of his rash act, and was seen sitting by the side of the deceased and giving him water to drink.

One of the assessors found the accused guilty of murder, and the other found him guilty of causing grievous hurt.

The judge taking into consideration the total absence of preparation in the commission of the murder, and an absence of vindictiveness, as evidenced by the accused's attempts to revive the deceased, sentenced the accused to transporation for life.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the court, said, the learned pleader had endeavoured to reduce the crime from the category of murder to that of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder. In response to the learned pleader's appeal, all that the court could say was that the murder in this case was not a bad crime of its kind. With these observations the court affirmed the sentence of the lower court and dismissed the appeal.

TWELVE YEARS FOR A POISONER.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

Their lordships further heard an appeal presented by Tukaram alias Mudu Mahadu Ambole, who was charged with having on three different occasions administered poison namely "dhatura," with the intention of committing certain offences, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years for each of the three offences, the sentences to run consecutively, that is, twelve years in all.

The accused was tried before Mr. Boyd, the Session Judge of Poona and a jury.

In the first case, the accused was charged with having administered "dhatura" to one Khandu in October, 1911. Khandu was a cart-driver. The accused met him and offered him some food. The evidence in the case showed that Khandu acted as if he had gone mad after partaking of the food. Meantime the accused went away with the cart and bullock belonging to Khandu. The accused then sold the cart to one Babaji.

In the second case the accused administered "dhatura" in pan-supari, and also in some sweet-meat which he induced one Vithu to partake. Vithu also was a cartman and was on his way to Baramati, where he met the accused near the canal. Vithu soon after felt giddy and fainted, and the accused then relieved Vithu of Rs. 35 which he had on his person and cleared away.

The third case was that in which one Narayen and Patilboa were given the drug. Narayen's story was that one Patilboa and he were travelling to Baramati market with a bag, which contained Rs. 401. The accused, who was a stranger to them, joined them at Dhond Railway Station, and travelled with them. He induced them to eat food prepared by him, instead of their own. He also gave them pan-supari. Narayen lost his senses and went about with no clothes on, while Patilboa died from the effects of the poison. Narayen recovered after two days and found all his money gones except a few sovereigns.

When the accused was arrested, large quantities of yellow powder were found on his person and a further quantity was recovered from his house.

The jury found the accused unanimously guilty of all the three charges.

Mr. Boyd accepted the verdict and observed that the offence was a most serious one. The accused was 50 years old. A "dhatura" poisoner was a perfect pest to society. The fact that he was possessed at the time of his arrest of a large quantity of the poison showed that he was far from repentant. The court accordingly sentenced him to a cumulative sentence of twelve years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Davar yesterday disposed of the following short causes among others.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Girdharlal, appeared for Hirachand Sakharam, who sued Nemchand Sakharam and others, trading at Sholapur as Aberchand Premchand, to recover a sum of Rs. 8,836.

The defendant was absent.

The plaintiff who is a commission agent, received from time to time orders from the defendant's firm to buy and sell cotton, linseed and silver. The plaintiff under instructions from the defendant's firm purchased 1,700 bales of Broach ginned cotton and sold 1,500 bales as instructed by the defendant. The remaining 200 were sold at market rate as defendant failed to remit margin money.

The court passed a decree for the amount claimed.

The court then disposed of a suit filed by Nasarvanji Framji Kiani, proprietor of Kenny and Company, watch makers and jewellers, in which he sought to recover Rs. 5,348 from E. I. Reuben.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Bilimoria, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

The amount claimed was the balance due on account of watches and jewellery sold to Mr. Reuben.

The court passed a decree for the amount claimed.

His lordship further disposed of a suit filed by the Bombay Merchants' Bank against Devji Odavji Chotani.

Mr. L. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant was absent.

The Bank claimed Rs. 52,256 from the defendant, as amount due on a promissory note for Rs. 50,000 at nine per cent. interest, executed on the 29th November, 1910. The defendant had deposited with the Bank certain title deeds belonging to his immovable property as collateral security. The defendant had paid interest upto January, 1911. On the 31st July, 1912, the amount due was Rs. 52,256, and since that date the defendant had made no payment.

The court decreed the amount prayed for and declared that the immovable property the title deed of which had been deposited with the Bank to be a first charge on the debt due.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of Imitations. :: ::

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, at all their Branches. :: ::

THE WEATHER.

Weakness of the Indian Monsoon.

A PROBABLE CAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

The monsoon continues very weak and no rainfall of importance occurred out of Burma, where it has been nearly general.

The principal amounts of rainfall were:—Cox's Bazar, Mandalay, and Port Blair, each an inch and a half; Bassein, one; Mergui, and Victoria Point, two; Yamethin, Monywa, and Maymyo, each three-quarters of an inch.

In the region north of Rajputana, the air is much drier than usual.

Forecast.—Some decrease in rainfall in Burma.

Indian Ocean.—The pressure last week was still low at Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seyobelles, but winds of variable direction are reported from the first two stations and are probably responsible for the weakness of the monsoon in India.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	94

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Rockpool, 2807 tons, Captain O. Owen arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Delagoa Bay, 30th August with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Silkworth Hall, 3041 tons, Captain E. Owen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Alexandria 2nd September with ballast.

The steamer Hesleyside, 2518 tons Captain L. Johnstone will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bankura, 1904 tons, Capt. T. B. H. Whytehead, will sail to-day for Busreh &c. via Karachi and coasts with a general cargo and 3 cabins and 65 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern.....Troopship
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr D H Gibsone ...Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 17.

Abana .....2709 Rutledge ..W & A Graham & Co
Australind.....3526 Hunter ...T Morrison and Co
Asaye .....4280 Cockman.....Shanghai 23-10 P & O Co
Braziliana .....2433 Snow .....G Cotton & Co
Banora.....3714 Foter .....P & O Co
Beme .....1899 Younger ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Bankura.....1904 Whytehead ....M M & Co
Canadian Transport .....2653 Ballantine ...T Jewandas
Edith .....1815 Beeching...J Mackintosh & Co
Gallia .....655 Saleman ..... N F....N F.....
J M & Co
Gymerlo.....2593 Cassack .....13-8 ...B Lang
Gedding Court .....2495 Gleghorn .....A Yule & Co
Heim.....758 Sormsen ... .Bangkok .....
F F Campbell & Co
Kola .....510 Elten .....M M & Co
Lawoe.....1817 Brewing.....Arab Steamers Ld
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen...The Bombay & Co
Rimaldar .....3091 Toms .....T M & Co
Urlata.....3383 Pratt ....M M & Co
Wardha ... .2552 Walsh...Calcutta ...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Madrid	3124	Snow	Calcutta	...	K N & Co
B Rinaldo	2791	Chilton	Hull	24-9	J Finlay & Co
C&R Thistlestor	2583	Beanchant	D'kirk	...	R A Willis
D&E Sofala	3436	Lemoth	Calcutta	15-9	M M & Co
F Rijsbergen	2395	Surge	...	19-9	T M and Co
H Somali	1815	Kosh	Durban	A straedes & Co	
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen	Kobe	N. Y Kaisha	
M Torsdal	2299	Alsar	21-9	T M & Co	
M Delta	4789	Martin	S'ghai	25-9	P & O Co
O Hiesleyside	2518	Johnson	Philadelphia	15-9	R A Willis
P Kandelfels	3604	Wittenburg	W & A G & Co		
Q Alavi	2324	Gray	Bo & P S N & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia	3269	Kinnaird	L'pool	...	W & A G & Co
4 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
5 Silkworth Hall	3041	Owen	Port said	30-9	W A G & Co.
6 Ostmark	2706	Peter	Hamburg	28-9	W & A G & Co
8 Thistleban	2559	Stavely	Port Said	20-9	Ralli Bros
10&11 Arcadia	3514	Batcham	London	...	P & O Co
15 Strathgarry	2840	Neill	Philadelphia	22-9	R A Willis
16 Kasara	505	King	Busreh	19-9	M M & Co
30 Ton Crane... Dredger Kola				40-1	Walker... Bombay Port Trust

Offside N

Welsh Prince.....3218 Hodson .....Dunkirk ..... J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Rockpool	Owen	D Bay, Aug 30
	Silkworth Hall	Owen	A'dria, Sept 2

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Ischia	Belsito	Hongkong
	City of Madrid	Snow	Calcutta
	S. fala	Moth	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday :—

Steamer Hesleyside, Johnston, for Philadelphia.
" Bankura, Whytehead, for Busreh, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s s Scindia left Liverpool on the morning of the 15th instant.

The B I S N Coy s s s Chyebassa left London day before yesterday afternoon. The same Coy's s s Culna arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Clan Line s s Clan Robertson arrived in London on the evening of the 13th instant. The same Coy's s s Clan Matheson left Suez on the morning of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 17.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—12 cwts condiments, D. D. Framji and Co; 3 cases sandalwood boxes and brassware, F L Bhootwalla.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Rinaldo s—1,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Strathgarry s—6,750 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—10,000 cwts wheat, 7,100 cwts barley and 6,840 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kandelfels s—62 bales gunny cut pieces Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Kandelfels s—100 bales cottonwaste, W Wolf and Sons.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sept.				
18	m 4 26	25 3	m 10 26	21 7
	3 41 a	23 8	10 10 a	18 10
19	m 5 49 a	24 7	m 0 48 a	21 11
	4 46 a	22 9	11 37 a	19 7
20	m 7 52	24 8	2 21 a	21 4
	6 54 a	22 5		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

	Sunrise.		Sunset
Sept.			
" 18 (Wednesday)	6h 27m	"	6h 39m
" 19 (Thursday)	6h 27m	"	6h 39m
" 20 (Friday)	6h 27m	"	6h 38m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Sept. 18th, 1h. 24-7m. p. m. Full Moon, 26h 5h. 4-2m. p.m. Last Quarter, Oct. 4th, 2h. 13-1m. a.m. New Moon, 10th, 7h. 10-6m. p.m.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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£6 Indian Agents £7
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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Colaba and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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Can be obtained everywhere
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
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At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
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may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
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MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 18th Sept., 1912.

ART IN BOMBAY.

THERE were many interesting points in the annual gathering, which took place yesterday at the Bombay School of Art, and which was regarded by His Excellency as of sufficient importance to warrant a special journey down from Poona. It is satisfactory to know that the school is fulfilling so wide a mission. The eagerness, which Mr. Cecil Burns noted, to accept the professional services of young men, who have been trained in the school, speaks eloquently of the appreciation of western art in India, and of the degree to which it is being adapted to daily needs. However, we hope, due attention will be paid to those defects, which the Principal indicated, and that we shall not have to be told next year that boys have left the school before their training was complete, or that they have been admitted after an inadequate preparation for their course. When there is such a large demand—as is now evident in India for young men trained for the artistic professions—it is more important than ever that that demand should be satisfied, only with material which is of the best. It is rather curious how this tendency to the acquirement of a hasty, slip-shod knowledge was created. Ex-pupils from the School of Art never have any difficulty in finding remunerative employment. In fact, they are able to obtain good situations directly they leave the school. The result has been that in their eagerness to earn the large wages that are open to them, they have insisted on leaving school at an earlier period than their teachers have considered should mark the end of their training. This applies particularly to students, who have taken a course in pottery, wrought iron-work and metal engraving. Wrought iron-work, for instance, is taught during a course, which occupies two years, and those who have taken it have proved capable of doing better work than that produced by Indian labour, which is trained in any other way. Even a portion of the course has been sufficient to enable them to do better work than the ordinary workman produces, and as soon as they think the necessary minimum of knowledge has been acquired, they refuse to stay at the school any longer. This is, of course, a great pity, and should the practice be permitted to continue, it will considerably delay the advance in the quality of Indian workmanship, in which the establishment of such courses of tuition should result. Apparently, an appeal to be effective must be made to the cupidity of youth, and it seems necessary to impress upon young students entering the school that their chances of large monetary profit will be much greater, and their whole prospects will be greater, if they remain at the school long enough to take the full course, and win the certificate of a highly-trained workman. Already a useful rule has been adopted that no student can sit for the final examination unless he has attended 75 per cent. of his course, and this, together with the exercise of judicious personal influence, may, it is hoped, remedy the present conditions to a considerable extent. Unfortunately the prosperity, which attends followers of the crafts, which we have mentioned, is not extended to painters and sculptors. Mr Burns does not think it proper that a man's fitness for the calling of painter or sculptor should need the test in his young days of his power to abstain entirely from food and drink. We agree, and we are sorry to hear of these things. Mr. Burns appeals to some wealthy citizen to found a series of scholarships, which will assist young artists to tide over the awkward time between leaving school and becoming sufficiently well-known to be able to earn a living. That is all very well, but the entire manner in which Mr. Burns threatens to hand over the walls of our public buildings to the native artist is another matter.

TRAVANCORE. INDEPENDENT States are getting in their reports on the Census of 1911, but so far none has arrived from British territory. Baroda came first and is now followed by Travancore—both exhaustive and well compiled returns. To the Baroda report we have already drawn attention. Travancore is as worthy of notice, for Travancore, as is justly claimed, is one of the premier Hindu States of India. A royal dynasty, traced to the highest antiquity, has continued on the throne in unbroken succession and the country has never experienced the grip of foreign conquest, even in the zenith of Mahomedan ascendancy. A geographical isolation, as complete, if not more than that of India as a whole, has contrived to maintain inviolate the independence of the State, to develop to the full the ethnic insularity of the people and to preserve undiminished the institutional peculiarities of the country. The present Maharaja succeeded to his heritage twenty-six years ago and with each succeeding year, the anxious solicitude of a dutiful sovereign has been increasingly manifest in the various departments of activity. Primary education has been made free and education both for boys and girls has made vast strides. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people and has received special attention, not merely through the great irrigational undertaking known as the Kodayar system but in a number of other ways. Planting industries have been greatly developed and an agricultural department has been formed. Travancore boasts a Legislative Council and a Popular Assembly, "institutions with infinite possibilities for good to the rulers as well as to the ruled." And the compiler of the report quotes with pride Lord Ampthill's eulogy of the State: "Here in Travancore, the people are pious, law-abiding, industrious and loyal. The country is rich in undeveloped resources. A rising generation of young men is growing in intelligence and enterprise under the fostering care of the State, and the Ruler of the land, who is revered with all the devotion which is accorded to an ancient and renowned royal lineage, is striving diligently for progress and reform."

Little difficulty was experienced in the count, but in Nagercoil in South Travancore, the Mahomedans of one locality declined to give any census particulars to the enumerators unless the recently introduced house-tax were abolished. However, moral suasion, coupled with an alternative threat of prosecution, smoothed matters, and the schedules were duly written up. Barring this small incident the attitude of the people was one of helpfulness to the Census Agency. The net result of the enumeration is that the total population is returned at 3,428,975. Covering but one per cent. of the entire territories of all the indigenous States and agencies in India, writes the Census Commissioner, Travancore has returned about five per cent. of their aggregate population. On an examination of some of the larger States separately the high ratio of population to area is striking. Kashmir, with nearly eleven times the area of Travancore, has a population less by about three hundred thousand, while Mysore, which is four times as large, does not return even twice the population. Baroda, with about the same area, possesses less than two-thirds of Travancore's number which equals 452 persons per square mile. Excluding mountain, forest and lake, the density rises to 686. Trivandrum is the largest town, with a population of 63,561, while the average of the eleven largest towns is 19,281. Of the total population of the State, 212,090 are in urban and 3,216,885 in rural areas. Thus, out of every thousand, sixty-two live in towns and 938 in villages. Hindus predominate throughout, constituting 67.5 of the total. Christians come next at 21.2 per cent.; then Mahomedans 11.3. Since the former census, Hindus have lost ground so also Mahomedans, while Christians have covered the loss caused by the two. The total urban population has risen from 183,835 in 1901 to 212,090, or 15·3 per cent. and the entire population of the State has increased by 476,816, equivalent to 16·2 per cent.

Discussing the increase of population the Census Commissioner urges that Travancore is a distinct political organism in itself and has to work out its own salvation. To the reputed prolificity of the Indian the Travancorean is no exception, provided no opposing forces are at work. Religious injunction and social sanction alike operate towards the multiplication of the people. And to provide for these is a question touched upon by the Commissioner, though he apparently does not think it a matter of great urgency, he would have Travancoreans bear in mind that, though they are mainly dependent on agriculture, their country has in it raw material for ever so many industries, which may easily be developed. And in this connection he dilates upon the relative value of hand and machine-made goods. Viewed on its own merits, he says, manual labour has advantages of no mean order. "It is through this hand-labour and India's so-called blind adherence to customs, manners, language, etc., which, by keeping up the demand for all the labour provided by a nation, serve to maintain its social order that she has survived all her numerous vicissitudes. In every nation mental and physical strength must go together. But in the case of machinery, a small industrial arristocracy of affluence with no physical strength comes into existence, whereas thousands have to work as coolies." Recognising, however, that machinery must come to some extent, Travancore, as voiced by its Census Commissioner would have as little as possible, believing that "though machinery has saved the time and labour of man it has not saved him from starvation, nor has done anything more than making the struggle for existence keener, or, in other words, helping the negative forces of nature." And so far as long as she can, Travancore would remain healthy and happy and avoid the strain and stress of industrial energy and competition.

CHANGING CAPITALS. THE present seems to be an era of changing capitals. It is now rumoured, the *Economist* tells us, that the Government of South Africa is considering the advisability of effecting an exchange between Cape Town and Pretoria. The effect of this would be that the administrative headquarters would be in Cape Town, and Parliament would meet in Pretoria. This would mean that the fine new Union Buildings in Pretoria would be wasted, unless it be possible to turn them into a Parliament House—a task which, to say the least, would be difficult—while the Government would have to go to the large expense of providing large offices in Cape Town. The advantage, however, would be gained by a saving of the special allowance, which has to be paid to all civil servants in Pretoria on account of the cost of living there, and which, it is estimated, runs in the aggregate to something like half a million pounds a year. The two-capital system, which South Africa has adopted is not, as was rather generally expected, working well. Even if the present change is adopted, there will still be an expensive annual migration of Ministers and officials for the session of Parliament, while the separation of Parliament and the offices is to the disadvantage of both. It is unfortunate that the whole of the Government, Parliament and administration, cannot be located in Cape Town, but in addition to the many local jealousies, which such a course of action would arouse, there are practical reasons against it. Ministers require to be in personal touch with the inland districts as well as the coast areas, and there is a kind of detachment about Cape Town, which detracts from its possibilities as a really good capital. On the whole, there is much to be said both for and against a change, and it is likely, that no action will be taken for some time at least.

LABOUR LEGISLATION. ONLY one inference can safely be drawn from the action of the Dominion of Canada Labour Congress in demanding the repeal of the Labour Disputes Act. The reason at the back of the resolution undoubtedly is that the Trades Unionists know that so long as the Disputes Act is on the Dominion Statute Book strikes and organised Labour action must be restricted. In these days the arrogance of Labour finds it difficult to brook restriction. The demagogues who sway the working men seek to teach them that there is a better thing than social law and order, the better thing of course being that the worker should become a law unto himself. It is just this which the Canadian Act seeks to prevent. As we pointed out briefly yesterday it enjoins—but only in certain trades and industries—that no strike or lock-out shall occur until a Commissioner appointed under the Act has held a conference with the disputants. He afterwards submits a report and makes recommendations, but compulsion stops at this point and thereafter the employers or workers, or both, may lock-out or strike as the case may be. During the acute Labour troubles in Great Britain earlier in the year it was officially stated that the Government proposed to consider whether the Canadian Act could not be adapted to conditions prevailing in Great Britain. Queensland has gone rather further than this and decided, practically, to adopt it. When the proposal was first made in the House of Commons we expressed the hope that not only would an Act be built up in Britain on those lines, but that it would take in all trades and industries. All that remains is to reiterate that hope, because the experience of Canada teaches that many Labour crises have been averted by its operation, and that if it had been wider in its scope even fewer strikes would have occurred.

EXAGGERATED DIFFICULTIES. AUSTRALIAN statesmen are in difficulties over their compulsory training scheme we know, but there is no necessity—although it is easy to guess the reason—to exaggerate those difficulties as a section of the London Press is doing. Senator Pearce, the Commonwealth Minister of War, has just given a sharp rap over the knuckles to the *Daily News*. It published a statement that "the Commonwealth is faced by the necessity of prosecuting 20,000 boys for evading drill regulations," and also that "the officers of the Cadet force are unable to maintain discipline, and if the recalcitrants are not prosecuted the officers will resign." These statements are untrue. It is a fact that 20,000 boys have not yet fulfilled their obligations and cannot be classed as efficient members of the force, but there is neither necessity nor intention to prosecute them. Under the relaxed regulations, which have recently and wisely, we think, been introduced, these boys will have an opportunity at extra and special drills of making up their deficiencies, and short experience already suggests that many of them will avail themselves of the opportunity. The rest will be prosecuted. Senator Pearce, who has spoken strongly in reply to these statements, adds that it is also untrue that any officers have thereatened to resign unless boys are prosecuted. The statement, too, that proceedings are contemplated against the Australian Freedom League for sedition are without foundation. Such exaggerations we imagine will be likely to do more harm to the mutual sentiments of Australia and Great Britain than to Australian compulsory training, for we fully hope that after surmounting initial difficulties, this will be firmly established. The authorities must persevere, and so far we are glad to see, they have shown every inclination to do.

WE would call attention to the meeting, which is to be held this evening at 7 o'clock, at the Head-Quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, for the purpose of considering the formation of an additional European company of that corps. It is to be hoped that a goodly number of Europeans, in addition to Volunteers, will be present and that the result will be the enlistment of a body of men which will do credit to the corps and to the European community.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 30.

ATHLETICS.

What the future of English athletics is to be remained to be seen. Frankly the writer is not very hopeful. Various bodies are in the field and they are not likely to agree on a common line of action. One would expect the Amateur athletic Association to be in the fore front at this stage of affairs, but it remains silent. Its annual meeting is to be held in October and there has been no suggestion to call a special one to consider the situation. No official move has been made to honour the few British Athletes who did gain laurels at Stockholm, nor was it considered worth while to entertain any American or Colonial athletic official who happened to be in England, in connection with the Olympic festival. These things show how completely our governing body is "out of touch" with the requirements of the day.

It is understood that the British Olympic Association will make an appeal for funds to carry on its work. Sir A. Conan Doyle is also getting together a committee to raise and administer a fund for the development of Olympic athletes.

It may also be recalled that the Athletes' Advisory Club was formed last November for the purpose of meeting the situation which the founder of the club saw was bound to rise. This club can and will bring about a big improvement in the athletic situation if it meets with proper support. It must not be forgotten, however, that the root of England's athletic troubles lies in the national apathy. The writer is bound to confess that he sees little likelihood of much improvement, unless the public schools and 'Varsities take up the question of Olympic Athletics. Without their support, little can be done as the working-lad athlete cannot spare the time to do justice to the situation.

GERMAN ATHLETES.

We, in England, have already seen something of what German Athletes are capable of the performances of Braun, Ran, Muller and Pasemann at the 1911 championships being quite an eye opener. Others are rapidly coming to the front, and it is safe to predict that Germany will be very much to the fore at Berlin in 1916. At the recent German championship meeting several new men showed to advantage. For example, Martin of Leipsig won the hurdles in 15 3-10 secs. against the wind. A schoolboy won the pole vault, beating Pasemann, whilst new comers in Kerker and Zimmerman secured the discus and javelin respectively. Apart from the showing of the athletes referred to, many competitors from small towns in Germany put in an appearance, which shows that interest in matters athletic are growing in the fatherland.

SPRINTING.

R. E. Walker of South Africa, J. Donaldson of Australia, and A. B. Postle of Australia were the star men in the Pontypridd £140 sprint handicap this week. The distance was 130 yards and Walker won his heat from scratch in 12 3-5 secs. Donaldson was beaten two feet in the second round with the watch showing 12 3-5 secs., so on this form the South African appears to be slightly the better. He was compelled to stand down in the second round as a fall during a practice spin had grazed his legs and arms rather badly. Donaldson has not shown form in England of late which compares with his best running in South Africa and Australia, but that does not prove he has lost his best speed. Many good judges predict he will "find a hit" when he meets Walker in a championship race, and the question as to which is the better will, no doubt, be settled before long.

CYCLING.

Although N. J. Bailey is the holder of the World's amateur sprint championship at the time of writing, the hero of the present English season is Victor Johnson of Birmingham. Week after week he wins one, two or three events, and how he manages to retain his form is a wonder. Indirectly, it is a tribute to his training methods, for it takes some judgment to remain "on edge". Johnson was in great form at the Birmingham Charity Sports, where he secured the Birmingham Centre half mile championship, the 500 yards handicap from scratch, and the 10 miles level race for the Dunlop Gold Challenge Vase. The last named event produced a great struggle between Johnson and D. Hodgetts; each had gained a previous win, and it was only in the last few yards that Johnson's final sprint gave him the victory.

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

English sportsmen have not forgotten the splendid win of Charley Bartlett in the 100 kilometres race at the Olympic Games of 1908. He is a great favourite when he gets up to race and his efforts in the Southern 50 miles championship at Herne Hill on Saturday, gained him no end of applause. He soon got away from his rivals and scored a very popular win in 1 hour 46mins 49secs. Considering the adverse conditions and the fact that only human tandem pacing was allowed, the time must be considered very good.

SWIMMING.

A twenty miles' swim in the sea, even when favoured by the tide, is a pretty useful performance for anyone. When it is accomplished by a woman it becomes all the more noteworthy, and Miss L. Smith of London is to be congratulated on her latest performance. She started from Dover at 9-38 in the morning and reached Ramsgate at 4-20 in the afternoon, and a swim of 7 hours certainly denotes plenty of stamina.

H. Taylor of Chadwick keeps up the winning habit, and in spite of his years at the game, he is little slower than when he was top of the tree. He had an easy journey in the 1,000 yards Northern championship at Bury recently, so that his efforts in the long distance championship had no apparent ill-effect.

J. C. Hatfield of Middlesbrough also continues to show fine form, none of his rivals being able to live with him in the 440 yards salt water championship at South Shields on Wednesday.

BOXING.

All is now clear sailing for the meeting between Malt Wells and Fred Welsh for the lightweight championship of England. They have agreed to try conclusions at the National Sporting Club on November 11th, a date home sportsmen will look forward to.

We are acquainted with the ability of Turkish wrestlers, but we saw a Turkish boxer at work this week. The individual in question was Sabri Mahir, who acquired his boxing ability in Paris. Though he has a lot to learn yet, he showed plenty of pluck in his bout with young Johnson of America at the Rind (London) on Monday. There was some hare hitting, the Turk being fully entitled to the verdict.

LAWN TENNIS.

The defeat of J.C. Park was the big sensation at the Scarborough lawn tennis tournament. This came about in the final for the North of England, singles of which he was the holder. He happened to meet A. H. Lowe when the latter was at his very best, the challenger taking the honours by two sets to love. Parke had no reason to complain of a lack of success, however, as he scored in the Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles, S. E. Charlton and Mrs. Larcombe being his partners respectively.

THE TURF.

One of the charms of horse racing is the uncertainty of the game. Thousands of pounds are sometimes paid for a thoroughbred which fails to pay for its keep. Another costing a mere song will frequently turn out a "top notcher." During last season Mr. P. Nilke paid 3,600 guineas for Halos (a yearling) and he has not yet won a race. Mr. C. Bower-Ismay was more fortunate when he paid 3,200 guineas for Craganour at the sale of Sir Talton Sykes last season, the son of Desmond, and Veneration II. having done splendidly. He made his debut two months ago and by winning the Prince of Wales Stakes at York this week, he has earned his owner £3,745 in three victories, which is promising.

THE BROTHERS WOOLTON.

Frank and Stanley Woolton are both under suspension at the moment of writing. The latter gained the disapproval of the starter at York, who reported him for having crossed two horses at the start of the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and he was suspended for the balance of the meeting.

Frank Woolton's suspension expires this week, but he will not be able to recommence riding as he has had the misfortune to meet with an accident. He was riding a motor-cycle at Epsom, when the steering gear failed with the result that he broke his collar bone and dislocated his shoulder. This is hard luck indeed and the young horseman has the sympathy of all sportmen.

CRICKET.

Bowlers have had matters pretty much their own way again this week, the pitch having been all against the batsmen. Iremonger again distinguished himself by securing 6 wickets for 38 runs in the Notts vs. Derby match. Another splendid bit of bowling was the taking of 7 wickets for 20 runs by Albert Relf for Sussex against Warwickshire. Hirst of Yorkshire has also been busy, his 12 wickets for 67 runs against Somerset being one of the best things he has done this season. His success enabled him to once again secure 100 wickets, and this is the tenth season in succession he has made 1,000 runs and secured 100 wickets. The match also afforded David Denton, his opportunity to reach 2,000 runs, he being the first English batsman to do so this year.

Something interesting was looked for in the fixture arranged between the Australians and an English XI at Norwich. It was so curtailed by rain, however, that no real result could be arrived at. Whitty bowled splendidly for the visitors, his 11 wickets for 60 runs ranking high among recent performances.

More good bowling was seen in the match between Essex and the South Africans. The visitors might have forced a win had they been a little more enterprising in their batting as the attack was splendid, Faulkner taking 5 for 65, and Pegler 6 for 42.

IN GENERAL.

English riders showed up well in the French Motor-Cycling Grand Prix, first and third places falling to them. C. Godfrey, who rode an Indian machine was first, the 279 miles being covered in 6 hours 34 mins. 59 secs.

Unless certain grievances are remedied, the Royal and Ancient Golf Club intends to remove from St. Andrews and seek another course.

There were some big surprises in Scottish League circles on Saturday, Hearts of Midlothian, for instance, beating Queen's Park by no fewer than 10 goals to 3.

An international eight oared race at Frankfort on Sunday ended in the French crew, easily beating the local oarsmen.

R. Arnst of New Zealand is now seeking another match with E. Barry and wants to meet the latter for the English and world's sculling championship. Barry says he must first deal with Durnan, the Canadian having been first in the field with a deposit for a match.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

Major R. W. Bunton, Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut, has been granted leave in and out of India for one year and two months from about the 26th October.

Major R. L. Morris, Cantonment Magistrate, will be transferred from Rangoon to Peshawar when Major L. J. Cumberlege proceeds on leave at the end of October next.

With the approval of the Secretary of State it has been decided that the lines of Silladar Cavalry Regiments will be taken over and maintained by the State.

The Standing Committee styled the "Punjab Bengal Cavalry Combine" and "Bombay Cavalry Combine" will be dissolved from the 1st October, 1912. The units now contributing to the two Combines will each pay a sum of Rs. 415 per mensem as rent for the lines they occupy.

The following Commanders and Staff have been selected for the forthcoming Cavalry Manœuvres :—1st Cavalry Division—Commander Major-General Rimington. Chief Staff Officer, G. S. O., 2nd Grade—Captain Conway Gordon. Assistant Quarter Master General—Major Legard, 17th Lancers. 3rd Cavalry Brigade Commander—Brigadier General Firie. Brigade Major—Major R. E. Cheyne, 5th Cavalry. 7th Cavalry Brigade Commander—Brigadier General Burton. Brigade Major.—Captain Godwin. 23rd Cavalry. 4th Composite Cavalry Brigade Commander—Brigadier General Peyton. Brigade Major L. C. Jones.

STATION ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Troops, Bombay.)

3rd Class Assistant Surgeon W. E. Moody I. S. M. D., is placed in Sub-Medical Charge of troops on board the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" from the 12th instant, until the end of the trooping season, 1912-1913.

The September Invaliding Board will assemble at the Station Hospital, Colaba, at 11-30 a. m. on Wednesday, the 18th September, 1912, to report on such cases as may be brought before it:—President, Colonel W. W. Pike, D. S. O., British Service, A. D. M. S., Bombay Brigade. Members, Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Reilly, R. A. M. C.; Captain F. A. McCammon, R. A. M. C.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 16th instant.

HIS Excellency the Most Rev. Ladislas Michael Zaleski, D. D., Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope, Archbishop of Thebes and Apostolic Delegate in India, will visit Simla early in October next.

ON completion of his visit to Saugor Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, will proceed to Simla for a short visit.

A DARJEELING correspondent states that the first party of Chinese soldiers from Lhassa have reached Yatung in Chumbi Valley where they halt for the present.

THE Nicholson Committee at Simla have lately been examining a few commandants of Indian regiments.

MONGOLIAN PROBLEM.

FEELING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Russia and the Murder of Said Effendi.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHINESE MINISTERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, SEPT. 17.

Friction between Russia and China on the subject of Mongolia continues.

Russia complained that the officer responsible for the murder of Said Effendi, a Russian Mussulman, in Khotan, last July, has not been tried, but has been promoted, has been touring through Mongolia, greeted with military salutes, and acclaimed as a hero.

China again promised that the officer should be tried, but subsequently complained that the newly arrived Russian troops had incited the attack on Kobdo, and had aided the Mongolians to defeat the garrison. China requested an investigation into the matter. The Hegation, however, denied the allegations and refused investigation.

A message to the *Times*, from Peking, states that at a secret session of the Council, the acting Premier explained the difficulties in dealing with the Tibetan and Mongolian questions. The two most influential Ministers admitted China's powerlessness and advocated a modified policy regarding those countries. This is regarded as indicating that the Government will acquiesce in the British and Russian interdictions of military operations in Tibet and outer Mongolia.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

Vigorous Action Expected to be Taken.

PEKING, SEPT. 17.

Lucheughsiang, the Foreign Minister, is retiring and will be succeeded by Liangmenting.

There is a strong belief in Chinese official circles, since the return of Prince Katsura from St. Petersburg, that Japan will take vigorous action in Manchuria after the burial of the Mikado.

SENSATIONAL FIGHT.

"Matt" Wells Disqualified at "the Ring."

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

At "The Ring," Blackfriars, yesterday, Mehegan, the light-weight champion of Australia, won what is described as the light-weight championship of the British Empire, by defeating "Matt" Wells who was disqualified for a foul, he having hit Mehegan twice at the end of the fourteenth round after the bell had gone.

MATERNITY BONUS.

Keeping up the Australian Birth Rate.

SYDNEY, SEPT. 17.

In addition to the Federal bonus granted for every child, the Government has introduced a scheme for free and compulsory medical attendance and skilled nursing in maternity cases. The cost will be £60,000 per annum.

THE HUNT FOR GOLD.

Failure of the Scott Expedition in Baffinland.

ST. JOHNS, (NEWFOUNDLAND) SEPT. 17.

The Scott Expedition to Baffinland in search of gold has returned unsuccessful. It has, however, discovered enormous deposits of coal and iron. It has brought back the Munn Expedition.

Munn, a British army officer, found gold at Ponds Inlet, but was unable to follow up the discovery owing to the loss of his ship among ice floes. He was rescued on the verge of starvation.

Captain Bernier, in an eighty-ton schooner, is wintering at Ponds Inlet.

THE DUTCH INDIES.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 17.

In her speech from the Throne, at the opening of the States-General, Queen Wilhelmina said the general situation in the Dutch Indies gives cause for satisfaction. A Bill is promised for the gradual abolition of Government coffee-growing in the Indies.

NEW YORK SCANDAL.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17.

In connection with the murder of Rosenthal, the District Attorney has instituted an enquiry to ascertain what has become of important documents alleged to have been seized at the time of the arrest of "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louis." A tense situation has thus been revived, as there appears to be a question of the integrity of the police.

CARDEN HALL BURNED.

LONDON, SEPT. 77.

Carden Hall, in Cheshire, an Elizabethan mansion, and the residence of Colonel George Holdsworth, has been destroyed by fire. Valuable pictures and art treasures and jewellery are lost. The inmates escaped in night attire.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The death is announced of Sir John Morris.

[Sir John Henry Morris, C. S. I., K. C. S.I., was born in 1828, the eldest son of the late Henry Morris of the Madras Civil Service. He joined the Bengal Civil Service from Haileybury College. He served in the Punjab, N. W. Provinces, (now the United Provinces) Central Provinces, and was Chief Commissioner of the latter from 1868-83.]

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Rupture of Negotiations Denied.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, SEPT. 17.

The journal *Geneve* states that the Turco-Italian peace delegates are surprised at the report of a rupture of the negotiations, and declare that the conversations are still going on.

ROME, SEPT. 17.

The *Giornale d'Italia* says that Signor Bertolini, who is conducting the semi-official negotiations regarding the war, arrived yesterday from Ouchy and conferred with Signor Giolitti, the Premier, and the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs. He will return to Switzerland shortly.

PARIS, SEPT. 17.

The Geneva correspondent of the *Temps* declares that an acceptable basis for peace has been found. The principal point is a loan of twenty millions sterling to enable Turkey to reorganise her finances and administration. The fundamental question of the *fait accompli* in Tripoli has been settled to Italy's satisfaction, and it is even stated that plenipotentiaries to sign a treaty have been nominated.

TURKISH REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 17.

The Cabinet has decided to suppress the state of siege in Constantinople, to extend the concessions granted to the Albanians to the remainder of the Empire, and to appoint six British advisers to the departments of police, posts, telegraphs and statistics.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 17.

The newspapers offer cordial congratulations to the Sultan on the occasion of the feast of Bairam. King George has also sent a message of congratulation.

In a similar message to Kiamil Pasha, the Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, added a wish for the success of the Government's policy.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

Fierce Battle Ends in Defeat of the Rebels.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17.

A telegram from Mexico City states that there is a recrudescence of fighting, and that a fierce struggle has taken place at San Felipe, from which the Federals drove out the rebels. The Federals had 41 killed, and the rebels 150 killed and several hundred wounded.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

Assembling of the Main Fleet.

WILHELMSHAVEN, SEPT. 16.

Thirty battle-ships, including eight Dreadnoughts, together with six large and eleven small cruisers, headed by a host of torpedo craft, anchored in long lines here to-day. Prior to the manœuvres the Kaiser, on board the "Deutschland," steamed down the lines amid a thunder of salutes, the crews standing at attention and cheering.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The fleet, reviewed at Wilhelmshaven by the Kaiser, comprised altogether 118 ships of 550,000 tons, manned by 3,200 men, and carrying two hundred heavy guns.

NEW GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

BERLIN, SEPT 16.

The Emperor has telegraphed his heartiest congratulations to all concerned on the fine performance of the battle-ship "Kaiser" during her trials.

THE LATE GENERAL NOGI.

Why He Followed His Emperor.

TOKYO, SEPT. 16.

The will of the late General Nogi is a pathetic document. He says that he follows his Emperor because his services are no longer required. He has often sought to die, and choses the occasion of a great national calamity. He distributes his property between his wife, his friends and public institutions, thereby indicating that his wife's death was not premeditated. General Nogi suggests that his body be given to a medical college, only the teeth, hair and nails being buried.

Admiral Togo will succeed General Nogi as President of the Connaught Reception Committee.

DISORDERS IN BELFAST.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

A melee took place in Harland and Wolff's shipyard this morning, several men being badly mauled. Many abstained from working, and excitement is at fever pitch. Troops are guarding the shipyards.

BRITISH VISIT TO NORWAY.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The British squadron which is visiting Christiania is being much feted. Admiral Bayly and his officers were yesterday entertained to dinner by Their Majesties at their country residence, and cordial toasts were exchanged.

There was a ball, yesterday evening, on board the cruiser "Lion," at which 350 distinguished guests were present.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

TOKIO, SEPT. 17.

Prince Henry of Prussia has left for Kiau-Chan on the warship, "Scharnhorst."

GOOD NEWS FROM TIBET.

"Land of Mystery" Once More at Peace.

THE DEPARTING CHINESE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17.

An influencial Chinese resident of Calcutta, interviewed by an *Englishman* representative, said:—

The Chinese troops are being withdrawn from Lhassa not because of any arrangement with the Dalai Lama, but because they had served their three years' period of service in Tibet. The Chinese in Calcutta were not taking any steps to collect funds for the soldiers coming from Lhassa, as the British Government was making all the necessary arrangements for them in India and for their transport to China. The cost will be afterwards recovered from the Pekin Government.

The latest news received here from Lhassa is of a reassuring nature. Peace reigns once more over the Land of Mystery.

THE NEW DELHI.

Chief Commissionership to be formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" has been issued here to-day:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1854 (17 and 18 Vict C. 77), and with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following proclamation:—The following territory, which is now included within the province of the Punjab, namely, that portion of the District of Delhi, comprising the Tahsil of Delhi and Police Station of Mahrauli shall, on and from 1st day of October, 1912, be taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General of India in Council and formed into a Chief Commissionership to be called the Chief Commissionership of Delhi, and the Hon. Mr. William Malcolm Hailey, C. I. E., I. C. S., is hereby appointed to be the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with effect from that date."

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 17.

The sanction of the Secretary of State for India to the Delhi Laws Bill has been received and the measure will be passed at to-morrow's (Wednesday's) meeting of the Council,

A MUNICIPAL INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17.

On the 20th of July last, one Monu Kurmi, a panwalla of Gya, assaulted Jogendra Kumar Sen, Secretary of the Gya Municipality, with his shoes in the court compound. When placed before the magistrate, the accused admitted the offence, but pretended to be acting as a champion of the people, whom the secretary was alleged to have oppressed. The accused moved the High Court, and Mr. Justice Chitty and Mr. Justice Richardson have issued a rule on the question of the sentence, as no real hurt was done to the complainant.

THE SILVER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT 17.

Commenting on the silver situation the *Statesman* writes:—

A Bombay contemporary gently deprecates the efforts of Government to checkmate a Swadeshi speculative enterprise. Its argument seems to be that Government are bound to pay toll to one group of speculators, or another, and that a proper sense of patriotism should induce the Finance Member to capitulate to the Indian group.

The argument is ingenious but not convincing. The real proposal is that a number of astute Bombay financiers should be allowed to charge their own price for silver at the cost of India generally. Our contemporary graciously adds that there is a way of escaping the clutches of all speculators, and that this method is to adopt the Bombay fad of a workable gold coinage. Is it seriously suggested that we should have gold rupees? Otherwise, since silver is chiefly used for coining rupees the gold currency would not help Government to avoid silver coiners.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

Sanction has been given to the revised Madras Council Regulations by the Secretary of State. It is notified in the "Gazette" that elected members will be increased from 19 to 21 and nominated members reduced from 23 to 21. The twenty-one elected members shall be as follows:—Corporation, one; University, one; Municipal Councils, District and Taluk Boards and certain other electorates, nine; zamindars, two; landholders, three; Mahomedans, two; Chamber of Commerce, one; Trades Association, one; and Planting community, one.

SIR JAMES MESTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 17.

Sir James Meston, after taking charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces at Bareilly, proceeded by motor to Naini Tal.

PILGRIMAGE AND SANITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

The Commission appointed by Government to enquire into the sanitation of centres where Hindus and Moslems collect for worship and pilgrimage, will also inquire into the questions of water-supply, housing, sanitary surroundings, and means of travel. The report will be shortly submitted to the Government of India.

THE INDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 17.

The river Indus at Kotri has dropped to the 15 feet level and all further danger from floods in Sind is at an end. A little rain in the Punjab will be very welcome in a fortnight.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Interpellations at the Meeting at Simla to-day.

LONG LIST OF QUESTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

Forty-six questions have been tabulated for to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. Sinha will ask for an enquiry into the public inconveniences on the B. and N. W. Railway, and also enquire about the steps taken for the establishment of the capital of Bihar at Patna. He will also interpelate on the position of Indians in Canada.

Mr. Subba Rao will interrogate about the policy for remission of Government's demand on the Ryotwari tax and the Public Service Commission.

The Rajah of Dighapatia will interpellate about the German intention of ousting Indian traders from her East African possession.

The Rajah of Mahmudabad will ask about the Sarda Canal project.

Mr. Ghaznavi will ask about the sufficiency of the educational grant of Bengal, about the Haj pilgrims and also about the improvement of railway communication in the Dacca and Mymensinch Districts.

The following are among the more important questions:—

Mr. Subba Rao will ask, with reference to the statement of Mr. Earle, in reply to his question on the Public Services Commission at the meeting of the Council held on the 17th of March, 1911, "that no systematic enquiry has been made in order to ascertain whether more posts could be listed so as gradually to work up to the one-sixth proportion as proposed by the Public Service Commission. It must be admitted therefore that there is a prima facie case for enquiry and such enquiry will most certainly be made,"

Will the Government be pleased to state whether the enquiry has been made, and whether, pending the report of the Royal Public Service Commission and the final orders thereon, they would list more appointments to work up to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission of 1886?

The Rajah of Dighapatia will ask,—"Would the Government consider the advisability of discouraging Government officials and Government pensioners from seeking election to the Local and Imperial Legislative Councils?"

"Would the Government be pleased to state if any further territorial redistribution or such steps are contemplated in the near future would the Government be pleased to indicate the lines on which such redistributions will be made?

Mr. Ghaznavi will ask,—"Is the Government aware that a feeling of uneasiness prevails among Indian pilgrims to Mecca this year owing to the appearance of Italian warships in the Red Sea? If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to take as to insure the safety of the pilgrims during their voyage to Jedda and back?"

PALGHAUT MUNICIPALITY.

A Year's Work after the Recent Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 17.

The Government Order, reviewing the administration report of the Palghat Municipality for past year, says:—

The Administration was characterised by improvement in various directions and generally maintained a fair standard of efficiency during the earlier part of the year. The relations between the Chairman and a section of Councilors were strained and much friction was caused by a dispute regarding the removal of the Vice-Principal of the Victoria College. The Chairman subsequently vacated the office and Councillors principally concerned resigned their seats. Matters then calmed down and after the close of the period under report it was decided to confer upon the Council the privilege of electing its own Chairman. The Government share the Collector's hope that the factious spirit which has hitherto been a prominent feature of the Municipal administration in Palghaut will no longer hamper the conduct of public business.

The acting Collector, in his endorsement on the report, remarked that the Victoria College was successfully managed by Mr. Davey and the improvement in tone and discipline of students was most noticeable. The first part of the year was very stormy and the town had been treated by Government with signal generosity. The Collector hoped the town would show itself duly grateful and that they should hear no more of the spirit of faction which in recent years had disfigured the annals of municipal administration in Palghaut.

LARGE GOVERNMENT RESERVES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 17.

Attention has frequently been drawn of late to the enormous cash balances held in London on behalf of the Government of India amounting recently to over £24,000,000. In addition to this, enormous sums are accumulated in India. The total balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries and the credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the 31st ultimo was £17,100,000. Thus the Government of India now have a cash balance of over £40,000,000. Of this some £6,000,000 is held at the Bank of England on account of the Indian Paper Currency Reserve leaving a floating cash balance of about £ 34,000,000. Government cannot feel surprised if such figures are the subject of unfavourable comment. In the meantime money is so plentiful in India that there is no demand for the Secretary of State's telegraphic transfers on the Indian Treasuries.

HINDUS AND MOSLEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 17.

The case from thana Taman, District Attock, in which twenty-three Mahomedans were arrested for looting Hindus in broad daylight is being heard by the Deputy Commissioner, Attock. In the meantime Taman Hindus are being boycotted by the Mahomedans.

H. E. GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by his staff, left Bombay yesterday afternoon at 2-50 p. m. for Poona by the Poona Mail. There were present at the Victoria Termious Station, General G. F. Gorringe, Commanding Bombay Brigade, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. J. Kent, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

BOMBAY ART SCHOOL.

Prize-Giving by H. E. the Governor.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Bombay (Sir J. J.) School of Art and Lord Reay Art Workshops was held yesterday in the Workshops Building, Hornby Road.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke who had specially come down from Poona for the function arrived at the Art School, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Clarke and attended by Captain Davis, A. D. C., and was received at the gate by Mr. Cecil L. Burns, Principal of the Institution and Mr. G. W. Wittet, Consulting Architect with the Government.

Amongst those present at the function were:

Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha, Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas, the Hon. Dr. T. B. Narimau, Prof. O. V. Muller, Mr. James MacDonald, Rev. Fr. A. Steichen, Rev. Fr. A. Martin, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, Mr. Purshotumdas Thakordas, Mr. E. R. Fern, Head of the Pottery Works, and others. A number of ladies were also present.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Burns who requested His Excellency to give away the prize(.

MR. BURNS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cecil Burns, the principal, said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In opening the proceedings I must preface my remarks by offering on behalf of the staff and students our best thanks to Your Excellency for honouring the School of Art by visiting it to-day, and I am sure I give expression to the feelings of everyone connected with this institution, when I assure Your Excellency of the gratification afforded us by your kindness in coming from so great a distance as Poona to present the prizes to the successful students of the School, and to inspect a selection of the work done during the year. The leaflet in your hands, gives a synopsis of the annual report of the school, so it is not necessary for me to take up your time in restating the figures it contains, but I may mention that while the numbers in the Upper School remain at about the same figure as in the previous year, those of students attending the elementary classes have considerably diminished. This has been brought about by the passing of a rule requiring a student to make 75 per cent of attendances at his class in order to qualify to sit for the final examination. By putting this rule into force we have lessened the number of students, but have gained in efficiency by relieving the school of the undesirable casual student who generally has no intention of seriously studying art and whose presence is therefore of little good to himself and less to the school. The educational advantages now open to students in the Architectural Section has led to a somewhat similar state of affairs. A large number of students present themselves for admission who are not qualified by their previous school training to understand the lectures they attend on technical and scientific subjects. These students swell the numbers of the 1st year class, but do so at the expense of its average efficiency. In their practical work they take up the time of the Professor which could be more usefully expended upon students capable of understanding and profiting by their instruction. A higher standard of general education will henceforth be insisted on before admission to this section of the school can be obtained, and though the immediate result will be to reduce the numbers joining the section, a higher standard of work will be forthcoming. Both in the interests of the students themselves and the Architectural profession in India this is a very important question, especially in view of the fact that the University of Bombay, following the lead of those of London and Liverpool have appointed a Committee to consider the possibility of founding a degree of Bachelor of Architecture. If this degree should be instituted a considerable expansion of the Architectural Section and a strengthening of its staff will be necessary.

Thus I hope that Bombay will, in the course of a few years possess a thoroughly well-equipped School of Architecture, with a Museum of Architectural casts attached, and with a staff of specialists directing the course of studies. Should this development be undertaken with the thoroughness of similar endeavours in Europe and America the institution of this School of Architecture must exercise the greatest influence upon the future of art in India, for Architecture is the basis and gives direction as regards treatment to every branch of decorative or applied art.

DECORATIVE PAINTING.

With reference to the subject of decorative painting, I should like to take this opportunity of urging the claims of the students of painting in this school to be given every encouragement that it is possible to be given, and especially they need this encouragement at that period of their careers which immediately follows their leaving the School of Art. I feel confident that every effort to improve the education of all art students in India, and to bring to light such talent as the country possesses will receive the sympathetic consideration of Your Excellency, while evidence of the practical interest of Government in the question is to be seen in the sums expended annually upon this institution, and the fine buildings in which this school finds a home. The most difficult period in a painter's or a sculptor's career however is not while he is attending a School of Art, but it comes immediately after he leaves it, when he has to launch out on his career without the support of those to whom he has been able hitherto to go for advice and counsel. In England the circumstances facing a painter at this period of his career are full enough of difficulties, but in India where the scope for employment in artistic work is very much more restricted, while the responsibilities of the individual are often much heavier, these difficulties are so great as to cause many a painter to give up in despair all attempts to fight against them, and as a result, men capable of producing excellent work find it necessary to engage in other pursuit in order to live. As a renowned critic says when speaking of poetry, "the divine afflatus is not induced by the prelusive cries of children clamouring for bread" nor can it be said that a man's fitness for the calling of painter or sculptor necessarily needs the test, in his young days of the power to abstain entirely from food or drink. Yet this is very much what is required when a young painter in India commences his professional career. There are considerable areas of wall spaces in our public buildings which might be decorated, and scarcely one of these structures but has been thoughtfully provided by the architect with one or more niches from which the figures they were designed to contain, have been as thoughtfully omitted. To gradually fill those empty niches with appropriate figures, to cover these blank walls with decorative paintings and at the same time bridge over that period of difficulty in the career of each promising painter or sculptor is a form of benefaction not unworthy of the notice of some wealthy citizen of Bombay, who by the expenditure of a few thousands of rupees per anna in scholarships would bring together the work that needs to be done and the men who need the work. I venture to hope that Your Excellency to whom future students of science in this Presidency will, for all time, owe so much, will give this proposal your support, and thereby add to that debt of the inclusion of all future students of Art. On behalf of the present students I again thank Your Excellency for coming here to-day and beg you will now be so good as to present the prizes to the successful students.

His Excellency the Governor then distributed the prizes.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, after giving away the prizes, addressed the assembly. The Governor said:

Mr. Burns, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The relations of Government to education are the subject of frequent discussion in most countries. Art education presents some special difficulties of its own, and in England there has recently been a warm controversy on the question whether the State-aided Art Schools are doing any real good or not. It may be that too much was expected from the great extension of art teaching which has been provided during my life time, and the inexorable truth of the venerable saying that genius, in art and in everything else, is born and not made may have been forgotten. Certainly the art teaching at home has not produced a crop of geniuses, and the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy do not, in my humble opinion, show an increase of talent of the highest order; but this was not to be expected. Pictorial art, in its best forms, obeys laws which we do not understand. We cannot say with certainty that it will arise in national condition which we can define, though we are aware that all art does in some way represent the soul of a nation. In landscape painting, we moderns have made advances; but in portraiture, as in sculpture, we do not approach the giants of the past. What the art schools in Great Britain can fairly claim is that they have raised the standard of public taste and the general average of production. Our books and magazines are far better illustrated than they were and there are many more of them. Comparing the children's books of the day with those on which I was brought up, the difference is marvellous. In drawing, colour and composition, the child of to-day is provided with a treat. Whether he can appreciate it, or whether his imagination was not more stimulated by pictures which left everything to that faculty, I am not quite clear. Advertisements may perhaps be regarded as an index of public taste, because it is the advertiser's sole object to attract. Many of the pictorial advertisements of the present day are distinctly artistic, which proves that it is now considered worth while to obtain the assistance of trained talent. In decorative and industrial design also I believe that we have made great advances, which must be attributed to the development of art teaching in the last thirty years. It is often said that the industrialization of a country kills its art, because the soulless machine demands only care and some scientific knowledge on the part of the operative and denies him the use of artistic sense and perception. The indigenous art of India, we are told, will be destroyed with certainty if ever the machine dominates the industries of this country.

MACHINE AND HANDICRAFT MEN.

It seems to me that this is only a half truth. The function of the machine is to multiply and to cheapen production. There is no reason why it should be permitted to reproduce bad art, and if it is used to render good art available to the many, whether in pictorial form, or in textile designs, or for decorative purposes, the general average of artistic taste must surely be raised. The machine can be made to help in mitigating the ugliness of numberless homes and in spreading broadcast conceptions of beauty, just as it is everywhere increasing the standard of comfort. In more than one sense, the machine is a powerful agent of democracy, which, as I have lately tried to explain, needs good guidance beyond all else. If, therefore the designs which the machine reproduces are so far as possible rendered beautiful in themselves, their wide dissemination should do good, and whenever the manufacturer will call the true artist to his aid, we may expect that the capacity for appreciating the beautiful will develop in the democracy.

I do not, of course forget the other side of this question. The machine inexorable tends to displace the handicraftsman. The hereditary skill which is evoked in the execution of objects of art may thus be lost, and the art workman, who found pleasure as well as a livelihood in his labours, may become comparatively rare. There will, however, always be art work in which the machine cannot compete with the skilled hand inspired by inherited artistic sense. But it must also be remembered that constant reproduction by the individual workman and his descendants may and does lead to mechanical copying which may cause the original delicacy and feeling to be lost and the art progress of a nation to stagnate.

In India the arts and crafts have come down from remote antiquity. They are intimately connected with the ancient religions and closely interwoven with the life of the people. The wonderful social stability of India which has withstood the effects of centuries of invasions and conquests has preserved them with little change to this day, and has invested them with a charm and interest of their own. Thus, although the art of India has in the past felt influences from many external sources, the hereditary craftsmen have assimilated and turned them to account in such a way as to leave a distinctive Indian impress upon their work. Contact with the West in recent times has not been beneficial to the ancient art of India. The demands of the European markets have led to endless repetitions which have the effect of dulling the imagination of the workman and making him into a human copying machine. Similarly European forms of decoration and not the best have been sometimes adopted with an eye to purchasers who are not good judges of Indian art, while aniline dyes have wrought havoc with the purer colours of the East. It is impossible not to admit that there is stagnation or even decadence in certain branches of art in India.

In these conditions, what teaching can be given in the best interests of India? These schools, which owe their initiation to a great Indian benefactor, the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, and which have since been extensively developed, represent the earnest desire of Government to cherish the ancient art of India and to give it new aspiration, to train Indians in crafts where something more than tradition is required to introduce new forms of art work and to save old ones from extinction, and finally to teach drawing and modelling which are the basis of design.

This is an ambitious programme, but good progress has been made since I first visited these schools just four and a half year ago and the prospects are most encouraging. The total number of students on the rolls of the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops is now 500 and the results of the last examinations seem very satisfactory. I am glad to see that 91 students selected painting and modelling and that 82 passed successfully. The work of the school, however, extends far beyond Bombay. It is responsible for the teaching of drawing in all the High Schools and aided schools in the Presidency in Native States and in the Central Provinces, which the staff inspects and examines. About 10,000 students entered for the annual Government examination this year. I attach very great importance to the study of drawing; because, apart from being the essential foundation of the graphic arts, it stimulates powers of observation and developes accuracy—qualities which are greatly needed in India. I much wish that it were possible further to extend the teaching of drawing in our Presidency.

INDIAN ARCHITECT.

Writing about a quarter of a century ago, Sir George Birdwood, one of the keenest students of Indian Art and Indian lore that Bombay has produced, stated that "The worst mischief is perhaps done by the architecture foisted on the country by the Government of India which, being the architecture of the State, is naturally thought to be worthy of all imitation." I am afraid that there is much truth in this indictment, and no one can fail to be struck by the contrast between the splendid architectural conceptions of the past and certain atrocities of our times. But Government in India is nothing if not progressive and we are earnestly striving now to raise the standards. Bombay already possesses some building of which it may well be proud, and the architectural branch of these schools under the very able direction of Mr. Wittet will in time leave a deep mark upon the architecture of the Presidency. I am, therefore, particularly glad to know that this branch of study attracts large numbers of students. I hope we may be able still further to improve and raise the course so as to make it worthy of a degree in architecture which the University may then be willing to confer.

The Art Workshops courses, which are comprehensive in their scope, have as their object to give systematic training to young craftsmen in a variety of trades which should be dominated by artistic taste. The training of teachers for local craft schools is also carried on. With the aid of these Workshops, Government hope to encourage artistic production in the Presidency, to improve what may have suffered in the course of long tradition, and perhaps to save some ancient art industries from being lost. A steady stream of boys, many of them sons of hereditary craftsmen, go through the workshops taking away with them knowledge of the draughtsmanship which their several crafts require and which their ancestors did not possess. I am very glad to know that 38 boys who passed the final examination last year obtained employment, and I am certain that the training here given will in time raise the standards alike of artistic perception and of accuracy in workmanship. In this connection, I think that the museum attached to these schools is a most important adjunct. Here students can see examples of the best applied art work of India and can also study good specimens of European art. It is essential that Indian art students should become familiar with the unrivalled sculpture of the Greeks; because in this branch, the indigenous productions are weak, devoid of anatomical perception, and conventional.

RESEARCH WORK AND POTTERY.

The Pottery Section has been hampered by delay in the completion of the kilns; but the work I have seen is decidedly encouraging. Here science and art must work hand in hand, and research in to the chemical qualities of the clays and other materials of India was necessary before real progress could be made. It is most satisfactory to know that such research has been continuous and that already both bodies and glazes have been standardized equal in quality to similar productions in Europe. I hope that our pottery school may be the means of creating new art industries in the Presidency. Meanwhile, Mr. Fern has been rendering valuable expert assistance to business men and Native States by the analysis of materials. Two post-graduate students are now at work in the school with the object of embarking on this fascinating industry, and I cordially wish them success.

Mr. Burns has explained the cause of the diminution of students in the elementary classes and he anticipates a similar reduction in the Architectural Section when a higher standard of education is demanded as a condition of admission. I am well aware that the raising of standards is rarely popular, but in schools of this kind, we cannot afford to waste the time of teachers upon unprepared material which must necessarily have the result of doing injustice to the pupils who ought, in the public interest, to be brought forward as rapidly as possible. There is much force in what Mr. Burns has said of the difficulty and the discouragement which the young painter or sculptor may have to face in India especially. Good patrons can powerfully assist the progress of art, and there is plenty of scope in Bombay and elsewhere for the employment of trained Indian talent. This would be a practical application of sound Swadeshi principles, which I strongly recommend to our liberal and enterprising citizens. I should like also to point out that the endowment of one or two post-graduate scholarships would not only be a great advantage to these schools, but would be a means of helping onwards and upwards the progress of art in the Presidency. Government have spent liberally in this great cause, and I doubt if India possesses any art schools as well equipped and as full of vigour as those over which Mr. Burns so ably presides. Science has now been splendidly endowed by the munificence of public-spirited citizens of Bombay and Ahmedabad. I hope that the claims of art will not be forgotten.

This is the third occasion on which I have had the pleasure of presenting prizes at these schools. I regret that it must be the last. Though for many years I have never had time to handle a brush, I hope that my artistic sense has not become dulled, and that Lady Clarke, who has worked hard at her art since she came to India, will prevent me from ever becoming a Philistine. I have always taken a deep interest in these schools and I am proud that my name should be attached to one of them. There is more to be done in the future and I feel sure that Bombay will strive to lead in art teaching as in all else that makes for the progress of the people of India.

I warmly congratulate the recipients of prizes to-day. I am certain that all who study earnestly at these schools will find an added pleasure in their lives. The keener our perception of the beautiful and the true, the higher should be our conception of life and the fuller our sources of happiness.

It has been well said that "No man received the true culture of a man in whom the sensibility to the beautiful is not cherished."

I hope that you will work on when you cease to be pupils, cherishing high ideals and finding inspiration and not discouragement in the contemplation of standards of attainment which you may be unable to reach. Remember the words of James Russell Lowell which have their application to all that we can attempt in our lives: "Not failure, but low aim, is crime."

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT.

Synopsis of the annual report for the year, 1911-12, showed that in the Sir J. J. School of Art, the number of students on roll were 351, and the average attendance was 297.

In the Lord Reay Art Workshops, the number of students on roll were 149, and the average attendance was 112. Total number of students attending various classes of School and Workshops being 500.

RESULTS EXAMINATIONS ACCORDING TO VARIOUS CLASSES.

Sir J. J. School of Art—

Class.	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1st Grade	29	21
2nd Grade... ...	38	24
3rd Grade	36	27
Drawing Teacher ...	21	5
Draughtsmen's, 1st year	29	10
Do. 2nd year	14	13
Do. 3rd year	10	9
Do. 4th year	13	10
Painting and Modelling	91	82
Total ...	281	201
Reay Art Workshops—		
1st Grade...	52	37
2nd Grade	13	13
3rd Grade	6	6
Total ...	71	56

LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

K. R. Velaukar.—Griffiths prize for the best home work.

S. M. Booch.—Ellis prize for the best work executed during the year.

A. K. Nag.—Waddington prize for the best design.

S. G. Nivsarkar.—Waddington prize for the second best design

D. S. Dalvi.—Waddington prize for the second best design.

P. R. Udwadia.—Best work in the second year draughtsmen's class.

S. P. Bhiwandkar.—Best work in the second year draughtsmen's class.

Amarsing S. Sonaye and N. D. Venkatesia.—For the best model from life.

N. P. Desai.—Best model from the antique.

A. J. Langhe.—Best model of design.

H. K. Markute.—Model of foliage from nature.

N. L. Phadakey and D. C. Joglekar.—Pen and ink drawing.

S. M. Naik and R. D. Panwalkar.—Still life painting.

R. R. Naik.—Best drawing from the antique.

R. R. Naik.—Best study from life.

Not awarded.—Best drawing for surface decoration.

P. R. Udwadia.—Prize in prospective.

S. P. Bhiwandkar.—Prize in solid geometry.

G. R. Kulabkar.—Prize for copies of old designs.

Miss S. S. Desai.—For the best home work.

Mr. L. Jayakar.—For the best memory drawing.

P. R. Turner.—For natural object drawing.

N. Raghavend Rao.—For flower drawing.

S. R. Silwaskar.—For design in colour.

P. R. Vyavaharkar.—1st prize for set of class works, third grade.

N. R. Shukla.—2nd prize for set of class works.

V. G. Karmarkar.—1st prize, 2nd grade higher division.

J. P. Thakur.—2nd prize, 2nd grade higher division.

G. K. Parab.—1st prize, 2nd grade lower division.

V. B. Arymane.—2nd prize, 2nd grade lower division.

V. S. Shirodkar.—1st prize, 1st grade higher division.

D. J. Vaz.—2nd prize, 1st grade higher division.

F. T. Braganza.—3rd prize, 1st grade higher division.

J. H. Bhaisar.—For the best examination result.

G. K. Prabhu.—For the best examination result.

Columba D. Gaikwad.—For the best examination result.

S. S. Adhikari.—For the best examination result.

M. G. Gejji.—4th year draftsman 1st prize and Meyo medal.

G. T. Oke.—4th year draftsman 2nd prize.

Jacob Fernandez.—3rd year draftsman 1st prize. S. V. Pradhan.—3rd year draftsman 2nd prize.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS.

On the walls of the room, in which the prize distribution was held, were hung works produced by the students. They included drawings, paintings and designs. As particular care is taken not to give way to the temptation to take to colours before the students can satisfactorily draw and compose pictures in black and white and have sufficient idea of light and shade the productions of that class were quite good for works by students. The pictures displayed careful and thorough instruction in light and shade, and accuracy of outline was noteworthy. There were several pictures in oil. Some were studies from life, others were copies, while there were a few landscapes and seascapes.

But the most interesting feature was the few specimens of carpet designs. Here the students have an advantage over the students of similar institution in Europe. In the East, carpet weaving and its designing go hand in hand. The designs were drawn and painted so accurately to the single thread that when a design by the Indian student is placed in the hands of a weaver he can at once start work. But in case of designs by European students it has been found that though they look so nice on the paper, the weaver finds it impossible to work well from them and the carpets look clumsy and unlike the original.

In another room there were samples of works done in various departments of the art workshops. Carpett-ties for flooring area an,exper imentalsiage, but this department is run not from a business point of view but as a medium of opening the way for the trade. The specimens of tile panels exhibited in this room were very artistic and the tiles looked quite as good as those imported from Europe. However, they do not show that lustre which is characteristic of those made from sand of Sind and Persia. The monsoon greatly interferes with this class of work. However, the department being a guide to the trade and others, who wish to develop modern methods of carpet-tile making, it is attempted in this institution to produce the best of results. For this purpose really first class men from Europe are needed, and these are so well of in their own country that the cost of importing them is prohibitory. Second class men could be found, but they would be useless; hence Government has started this department, where analysis of raw materials can be made, and every kind of help and advice is given whenever sought by private enterprise. The workshops produce work on the best typical models and these are collected and kept in a museum with a correct record as to how they are made. Then there is a department which has also contributed to the exhibition where wrought iron work is taught. This department trains and instructs pupils in making brought iron lamp-stands and brackets, flower-pot stands and other ornamental pieces. After a two year course the student becomes quite a clever smith, so much better than a smith otherwise trained that in no case has he to wait for a job after he leaves the school. In fact, many of the pupils leave the school before even completing the course, as the demand for trained smiths is increasing.

In the metal engraving and electro-depositing battery departments the school has been able to produce first class specimens of work. In the collection exhibited yesterday some of the etchings and their original plates attracted the greatest attention.

The specimens of works done in the school in all its departments were first class. Finally in the jewellery department, necklaces after old oriental designs and other articles such as cups and sleeve links, ear-drops and studs were shown, and proved to be work of no mean order.

Their Excellencies were conducted round the exhibition and the workshop classes where students were doing their work.

Their Excellencies and other ladies and gentlemen who were following were much interested in examining the model of the building proposed to be erected at the Apollo Bundar to be termed the "Gate of India."

The Governor and Lady Clarke then motored "to the Cricket ground to witness the final of the Cricket Tournament.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bandra and the Chimbai Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bandra is en fete just now, it being the occasion of the feast. As the railway trains come into the station they pour out their streams of visitors of all castes, creeds and nationalities. You may see them along the station road piously wending their way to the sacred shrine at Mount Mary's. India has the rare privilege of possessing many shrines, but perhaps none is so famous and none so much venerated as the shrine on the hill. But while everybody is up and doing at this festive occasion, the Bombay motorist is no idle at home. He too means to enjoy himself and takes advantage of the holidays which luckily come very opportunely at this time. Eager to runaway from the dull routine of everyday life in Bombay, he puts on petrol and flies along. Thanks to the patient and enduring labours of the capable and energetic administrator, Mr. Turner (than whom perhaps Bandra has not had an abler man), the motorist has broad roads now in place of the old narrow ones. Fanned by the fresh breezes which blow more freshly still owing to the opening of the Turner and other cross-roads, the motorist speeds along unobstructed. The new road along the sea side which meets the Chimbai-Cantwari Road (perhaps the greatest production of Mr. Turner's mind) tempts him and he keeps flying along when lot in the height of his enjoyment as he turns by the new parish school of St. Andrew's church along the Chimbai-Cantwari Road, he experiences an unknown but appalling danger and has to bring his car to a dead halt. His hair stands on end as he finds that he has just escaped a fearful accident in which motor-driver and inmates might have been crushed to atoms. There is a hay-cart in front which he has not been able to see in; time owing to the sudden winding of the road near the Parish School, which road is some centuries old and is ridiculously narrow at this spot. The writer's was a bitter experience the other day and his narrow escape was most providential. We are hearing every day of motor accidents occurring under normal conditions, but under the abnormal conditions existing as aforesaid, he feels that the day is not far distant when a terrific crash must take place at the spot and the victims are likely to be Bombay people who are unacquainted with the dangers of the place. From the report of the Municipal Commissioner he finds that in Bombay in 1911, 396 persons were injured and 9 killed. He would therefore, respectfully call the attention of the authorities to the present danger which, he has no doubt, will engage immediate attention.—Yours, etc.,

A BOMBAY MOTORIST.

New Society in Bombay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to draw public attention to a society recently started in Bombay under the name of Shri Dharma Sanjiwani Sabha with the object of bringing home to the minds of all Hindus, the high principles, morals and devotion of their faith. The society seeks to accomplish the above object by organising lectures to be delivered by Hindu scholars on points of the Hindu religious philosophy with particular reference to the vernacular literature on the subject, by endeavouring to popularise the lives of Hindu saints by reciting their lives and doings before meetings, by encouraging the institution of Hardasas and Puranika by engaging their services on occasions of great festivals and generally by adopting such measures as may lead to the revival and spread of more accurate knowledge of Hindu religion and literature. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., has consented to become the President of the society and among the office-bearers appear the names of Messrs. S. S. Setlur, Advocate, T. R. Desai, High Court Pleader, Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Bar.-at-Law, and others. The managing committee have arranged for a series of lectures to be delivered on religious subjects by M. Govindacharya, the well known Vedant Scholar of Mysore, who is now in Bombay. Any other information in regard to the society can be obtained by writing to the Secretaries, care of Sir Bhalchandra Krisana, or from the undersigned.—Yours, &c.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Grant Road.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Parsis' Great Victory over the Mahomedans.

REMARKABLE BOWLING AND FIELDING.

The quadrangular cricket matches are over, and once more the Parsis are left masters. And there is no uncertain note in their victory. The Hindus they defeated in a single innings, while the Mahomedans could have been given a third trial with the bat and then have been handsomely beaten. The victory yesterday was by an innings and 158 runs. The issue of the game was never in doubt, and the victors were able to keep in reserve the great bulk of the strength of their bowling talent.

In reviewing a game such as the quadrangular final it is difficult, perhaps, to avoid a charge of biased criticism, so little can one say on the one side and so much on the other. Yet the Mahomedans cannot be described as a poor team. Certainly, they were without a captain, for no captain would have put his opponents in first as Nensey sent the Parsis on the first day. Again, they were a team of bad fielders, with two possible exceptions. They made a present of 125 runs to Kanga alone on Monday, to say nothing of smaller gifts to other players; and it is to these two facts the heavy character of the beating must be attributed.

From the batting point of view three of the Moslems stand out, namely, Syed Mahomed Khan of Aligarh College, Yusuf Beg of the Punjab, and C. M. Ali of Bombay and Nattore's team Calcutta. The former had particular hard lines in both innings for he was out both times to catches which eight fielders in ten would have missed, particularly Kanga's miracle in the second innings. The Syed is a sound and extremely pretty bat, certainly the best in his team. Yusuff Beg, like Baloo, is ponderous rather than stylish, but he is a run-getter too, while C. M. Ali, whose manner tells you he is in to keep up his wickets and get runs, is obviously a good man. He did not come off yesterday but his modest 13 and 2 must not be held to his condemnation.

Turning to the Parsis, though they were seen to advantage with the bat on Monday, with the ball and in the field yesterday they were brilliant. Mistakes were made, but they were so few in number that they marked features in the game. Parekh was splendid, with his 13 wickets for 76 runs: so was Kanga in the Moslems' first innings, with 3 for 15. But Parekh, except for one brief spell in the first innings, bowled throughout the day, and his endurance was almost as wonderful as his skill. In the field there were Kanga, Driver, Elavia and, indeed, half a dozen others. Kanga caught Syed Mahomed superbly. He ran sideways ten yards and then got almost to the ground taking the ball low down with one hand; and the same batsman was out to Driver in the first innings, the spectators scarcely realizing that the ball was past the batsman until the appeal was shouted and allowed. Such bowling and fielding as theirs would have beaten any team, and when yesterday's play is reviewed the wonder is not why the Moslems collapsed, but how they stood up for nearly four hours against play of the most deadly cleverness.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke visited the ground shortly after one o'clock and remained for half an hour.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

BUSY FIFTEEN MINUTES.

The Mahomedans took the field precisely at half-past eleven, the batting being resumed by the overnight not-outs, Driver (29) and Pavri (0). Abdul Aziz bowled to the latter from the south end and sent down a maiden over. Saleh Mahomed was at the other end, and the first ball he sent down Driver hit finely to the square leg boundary, as he did the second (sending 320 to the telegraph). In the second over sent down by Abdul Aziz, however, the Parsi skipper was held in the slips by Syed Mahomed, and Ellavia came in to complete the Parsi innings. Ellavia added a single from the first ball of Saleh Mahomed's next over, and Driver boundaries from the third and fifth (sending up 330). Ellavia got a single from Abdul Aziz. Driver hit the same bowler for two but was then held by Salamuddin, the innings closing for 333 at a quarter to twelve.

It had been a curious quarter of an hour's batting. Twenty runs had been added for two wickets, and Driver had made 18 of them—4, 4, 4, 4, 2. Abdul Aziz had the following bowling analysis :—

O.	M.	R.	W.
2·4	2	2	2

and in the innings his analysis read :—

O.	M.	R.	W.
26·4	5	77	5

Driver's 47 was a wonderful compilation. He had batted altogether for fifty-four minutes and his score included one 5, six 4's and four 2's.

THE MOSLEMS' FIRST INNINGS.

Syed Mahomed Khan and C. M. Ali opened the Mahomedans' first innings at twelve o'clock, Ellavia bowling to the former from the north end. A single came from the last ball of the over and Parekh took up the bowling to the Aligarh man. Another single brought C. M. Ali to face Parekh, and in the next over Syed Mahomed got Ellavia prettily away to leg for two, but after he had got another single he was the victim of a superb one-handed catch, low down, by Driver in the slips. Yusuff Beg joined C. M. Ali who opened his account in the next over from Ellavia cutting that bowler finely past point for four and Yusuff Beg sent up the first ten driving Parekh for four, and then for a single, while C. M. Ali, with a hard chance to Driver in the slips, got another boundary. With another boundary to leg off Parekh Yusuff Begg caused twenty to be signalled. Steady batting by both men and four byes brought up 30. This total had been reached in fairly quick time—twenty-one minutes—but afterwards runs came more slowly and at half-past-twelve when C. M. Ali was clean-bowled by Parekh, the score had been increased to 35 only. Ali had made thirteen. Salamuddin had the narrowest escape from the first ball he received from Ellavia, but he survived the over dead blocking every ball that came to him. A single by Yusuff Beg brought Salamuddin against Parekh, but two maiden overs went down before the score was further increased, and then runs by both men and a bye sent 40 to the telegraph. A fine cut past point by Yusuff Beg off Ellavia broke into a somewhat tedious period and then in the space of two minutes Yusuff Beg offered two very difficult chances which were missed. The score had by this time reached 49. Salamuddin sent up the half century, but it had taken fifteen minutes to effect the change, and an hour to make the runs.

Kanga went on at this stage, Yusuff Beg getting a single out of the first over. But it was Parekh who dissolved the partnership, Yusuff Beg being clean-bowled by the first ball of his next over, beaten all over by a wonderful leg break—three for 53. S. A. Aziz was the next batsman and three byes brought Salamuddin to face Parekh. He got a single, but was caught at the wickets off the second ball of Kanga's next over——four for 57. Tamboovala succeeded to the vacancy and opened his score by driving Kanga for two, and in the next over Aziz sent 60 up: the last ten runs had occupied twenty-three minutes in the making and had cost two wickets. Kanga's next over was a maiden as was Parekh's, both batsmen playing with extreme caution. Not only was the bowling good, but the fieldsmen played keenly and seemed to have given up the tendency—somewhat marked earlier in the innings—to looseness. Only one run had been added to the score when Tumboowala was easily caught by Warden off Kanga—five for 61—and Nazir Hossein came in. S. A. Aziz added a single and then Nazir Hosein hit Parekh smartly to the leg boundary, after which each man got a single off Kanga. At 69, however, Parekh clean-bowled S. A. Aziz Parekh and Dawood Nensey, the Moslem skipper, came in, but he lasted three balls—clean-bowled by Parekh. Seven wickets were now down for the same score.

Abdul Aziz followed his skipper and Nazir Hossein hit Kanga finely to the north screen sending 70 up, and again for a single. Nazir Hossein was showing an inclination to hit out at everything, but he soon met his fate, for after a couple of clean hard drives—which were admirably fielded by the way—he skied one at the wicket and was caught easily by Mulla—eight for 77. Saleh Mahomed was next to bat, and soon afterwards he hit Parekh to the on-boundary sending 80 to the telegraph, and before the over was completed repeated the performance. But he in turn lost his wicket, the last ball of the over, stumped while half way down the pitch looking for a third boundary—nine wickets for 85 Pear Mahomed was last in, but Abdul Aziz hascaught on the boundary by Elchidana and the innings closed for 86, having lasted exactly two hours.

THE FOLLOW ON.

The Mahomedans followed on in a minority of 247 runs, the innings opening at ten minutes past three Syed Mahomed Khan and C. M. Ali being the first batsman, and Parekh bowling to the former from the south end. Two leg byes came from the first ball and a run from the third. C. M. Ali hit a two. Ellavia was the other bowler and he opened to Syed Mahomed, who put him away prettily to the leg boundary. In Parekh's second over, however, the first disaster came O. M. Ali being bowled—one wicket for 9 runs. Yusuff Beg followed and the first ten went up from a wide by Parekh, two byes still further increasing the score. Maiden overs followed from both ends and then Yusuff Beg got a lucky two past the wicket-keeper off Parekh, and a well-driven single from the same bowler. He got another single off Ellavia and then faced Parekh again, but was held finally by Ellavia without adding to the score—two wickets for 16 runs. Salamuddin played out the rest of the over. Syed Mahomed got a single, but next ball, the first received from Ellavia, Salamuddinup was caught by Warden—three wickets for 17 runs. Saleh Mahomed filled the vacancy the Syed sending up 20 immediately after the new arrival with a nice hit to the leg boundary. At 26 Saleh Mahomed skied one from Parekh and though Mulla made a desperate dash he missed it. Then the batsmen started to run, and when things seemed certain Ellavia smartly threw down Saleh Mahomed's wickets—three wickets for 26 runs. S Aziz came in and 30 went up as the result of sharp running, most of them scored by Syed Mahomed, who also got Parekh away to the boundary, past the wicket-keeper. Mulla missed S. A. Aziz off Ellavia at 34 and in the same over the same batsman drove the ball to the far boundary bringing up 40; but before 50 was reached Syed Mahomed was out to one of the most wonderful catches ever brought off on a Bombay ground (by Kanga off Parekh)—five wickets for 44 runs. The outgoing batsman had made 25.

Abdul Aziz joined his namesake who hit Parekh for a single and then got Ellavia away through the slips to the boundary, afterwards sending 50 to the telegraph with a single, but immediately afterwards the new man was run out—six wickets for 50 runs. Nazir Hosseln joined S. A. Aziz who was bowled by Parekh at the same score. Tamboovala came in and after two singles had been added Nazar Hossein hit Ellavia to the south boundary, but in the next over hit one from Parekh into Warden's hands near the Byculla Club tent—eight wickets for 57 runs. Nensey joined Tamboovalla and scored a single, and the latter sent 60 up. A boundary by Tamboovala off Parekh took the score to 67 when the adjournment was made for tea. After the resumption Guzdar came on in place of Ellavia, and Nensey was caught by Kanga off Parekh with the addition of one to the score. Peer Mahomed gave no trouble for after Tumboovala had sent the score to 70, he was bowled by Parekh.

The innings was over at ten minutes to five the Parsis winning a handsome victory by an innings and 177 runs.

Scores :—

PARSIS.

1st Innings.

R P Meherhomji, b Abdul Aziz	...	1
J Elchidana, run out	...	3
Dr H D Kanga, c Peer Mahomed, b Salamuddin	...	150
J S Warden, c Yusuff Beg, b Abdul Aziz.		35
D K Kapadia, c S A Aziz, b Abdul Aziz...		4
D D Driver, c Salamuddin, b Abdul Aziz.		47
M D Parekh, b Salamuddin ...		4
S Guzdar, run out ...		3
H F Mulla, c Nazir Hossein, b Salamuddin ...		8
Dr M E Pavri, (Capt), c Saeed Mahomed Khan, b Abdul Aziz ...		0
J Ellavia, not out ...		2
Extras ...		26
Total...		333

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Saleh Mahomed ...	33	6	75	...
Abdul Aziz ...	26·4	5	77	5
Nazir Hossein ...	13	...	47	...
Salamuddin ...	15	4	39	3
S A Aziz... ...	4	...	21	...
Tumboovala ...	10	2	26	...

MAHOMEDANS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C M Ali, b Ellavia ...	13	c Kanga, b Parekh	1	
Syed Mahomed Khan, c Driver, b Parekh ...	5	st Mulla, b Ellavia	0	
Yusuf Beg, b Parekh ...	22	b Parekh ...	2	
S A Aziz, b Parekh ...	9	c Warden, b Parekh	5	
K Salamuddin, c Mulla, b Kanga	8	b Parekh ...	0	
K Tumoowalla, c Warden, b Kanga	2	b Parekh ...	11	
Nazir Hossain, c Mulla, b Kanga	11	c Warden, b Ellavia	0	
Dawood Nensey (Capt) b Parekh	0	run out ...	2	
Abdul Aziz, c Elchidana, b Parekh, ...	3	c Kanga, b Parekh	25	
Saleh Mahomed, st Mulla, b Parekh	8	not out ...	13	
Peer Mahomed, not out ...	0	c Ellavia, b Parekh	4	
Extras... ...	5	Extras ...	7	
Total ...	86	Total ...	70	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Ellavia ...	13	3	24	1	12	2	27	2
Parekh ...	20·4	8	42	6	14·2	3	34	7
Guzdar ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Kanga ...	8	2	15	3	...	...	...	...

Parekh bowled 3 no-balls.

FOOTBALL.

HORNETS (1): THE ATHLETICS (0).

The Hornets met the Athletics at the Co-operage yesterday evening and won the match by one goal to love.

During the first half play was even and at half time there was no score.

During the second half the Hornets scored from a penalty.

Teams: Hornets: Navin (goal); James and Cotterell, (backs); Bradbury, Ali Khan and Finnigan (half backs); Strelly, Powell, Ashton, Downs and Fraser (forwards).

Athletics: Walker (goal); Barnard and Chapman (backs); Shaw, H. Templeton and C. Templeton, (half backs); Brewin, Foskett, Woodford, Horlock and Wilkie (forwards).

FUNERAL OF MR. S. F. J. PILLEY

The funeral of Mr. Sydney F. J. Pilley, of Messrs. J. Rylands and Co., Ltd., took place yesterday evening at Sewri Cemetery. Mr. Pilley's death caused a considerable shock to his many friends in Bombay; he was ill for ten days, and died of a combined attack of enteric fever and malignant malaria. He was a Mason and amongst the large attendance at his funeral were representatives of Lodge Truth, 944 E. C. and Lodge St. Patrick, 319 I. C. Mr. Pilley's sudden death is the more pathetic that he had a young wife, who only recently went Home.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

Eleven Events in Yesterday's Closed Meeting.

A SLIGHT ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

The closed meeting which this year has had to be limited to one day was arranged so as to include several open events, and these naturally served to give a fillip to the proceedings. As there were eleven events on the card the start was made at 12-30 with an interval of an hour for lunch at 2 p. m.

The totalisators again did a fair business, especially on the open races and but for these the takings would have been insignificant.

Capt O'Brien Butler had a fall off Sirkar in the New Paddock Plate, but apparently was not seriously hurt.

The afternoon turned out a particularly hot one. The following are the results:—

THE LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Major J. G. Greig's Castaway 10-10.....Capt. Fell 1
Capt. Hodgson's Topic Pasha 11-4
Capt. O'Brien Butler 2
Mr. J. Crawford's Taki Khan 10-6.....Owner 3

ALSO RAN.—Company 11-2, The Brat 10-1.

THE RACE.—Topic Pasha made the running till well past the distance when Castaway caught him almost on the post and beat him by a neck. One length between second and third.

TIME.—1 min. 10 1-4 secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win, Rs. 25; places, Rs. 10 1-2 and Rs. 10 1-2.

NOVICE HANDICAP.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. R. Tahar's Pherozeshah 8-10.....Brown 1
Messrs M Goculdass and Mana's Abdul Aziz 8-6
A Hoyt 2
Mr W Homer's Dinar 9-0.....P Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN.—Clever Boy II 9-3, Brandy II 9-2, Grey Ghost II 8-12, Tide 8-10, Dalil 8-9, (cd. 8-10), Peerage 8-8, Solitare 8-8, Scindia 8-0, Lawrence 7-9, Pretender II 7-7, Lot 7-7.

THE RACE.—They raced together in a bunch till, nearing the distance, Pherozeshah came out and squandered his field, winning by one length and a half, half a length between second and third.

TIME.—1 min. 9 3-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win, Rs. 24; places, Rs. 15, Rs. 38 and Rs. 27.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Capt. Fell and Mr. Wilson's Pretty Good Sort 12-7
Mr. Wilson 1
Mr. C. G. Stileman's Silverbolt 11-8.....Capt. Fell 2
Mr. C. A. Eeles' Lasata 11-7 Capt. O'Brien Butler 3

ALSO RAN.—Musical Moses 11-7.

THE RACE.—When it came to racing Pretty Good Sort smothered the field winning by six lengths hard held, one length separating second and third.

TIME.—1 min. 5 1-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win, Rs. 13; places, Rs. 10 1-2 and Rs. 12.

OPEN POLO PLATE.—Three furlongs.

Capt. Alderson's Patchwork 11-3.....Capt. Fell 1
Capt. Donovan's Domino 11-3.....Capt Queripel 2
Mr. A. Wilson's Wimmera 11-3.....Owner 3
Mr. Corbould Warren's The Otter 11-3 ... Owner 4

ALSO RAN.—Molly 11-3, Frailty 11-3.

THE RACE.—The Otter was quickest off, but ran wide at the turn where Patchwork followed by Domino came to the front and keeping the lead to the end Patchwork won easily by three lengths; two lengths between 2nd and 3rd, same distance separating third and fourth.

TIME.—39 secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win, Rs. 13; places, Rs. 14 and Rs. 25 1-2.

THE NOVICE HANDICAP.—(First Division —Five furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry 8-5.....A Ferguson 1
Mr. S. Ebrahim's Solar Star 7-6.....Mujeed 2
Mr. A. Oomer's Kanaraman 8-0, (crd. 8-2)... Ruiz 3
Mr. R. R. S's. Redmonk 8-5.....McGlone 4

ALSO RAN:—Zuffer Beg 9-4, Baldwin 8-10, Castaway 8-8, Tenebrease 8-3, Different 8-3, Sharar 8-0, British King 7-3, Lucky Slave 7-10, Mubrook 7-7, Engineer 7-6.

THE RACE.—From a level start Zufferbeg showed at the head of the field, then from three furlongs Baldwin and Raspberry joined the leader and on turning into the straight Zuffer Beg fell away and soon after Baldwin was in trouble; then Kaharaman, Solar Star and Red Monk challenged Raspberry, but he lasted out and won by a neck; same between 2nd and 3rd; same between 3rd and 4th.

TIME.—1 min. 8 3-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 45 1-2; places, Rs. 17 1-2; Rs. 66 and Rs. 29.

ARAB POLO PLATE—Three furlongs.

Capt. Fell's Salim 10-7.....Owner 1
Major Davies' Submit 10-7.....Mr. A. Wilson 2
Mr. Grantham's Gobo 10-7.....Capt. W. Anderson 3

ALSO RAN.—Datefinder 10-7, Jung Bahadur 10-7, Greyling 10-7.

THE RACE.—Selim early took the lead and increasing his advantage won by six lengths, three and a half lengths between second and third, half a length separating third and fourth.

TIME—41 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs. 14; places, Rs. 10 1-2 and Rs. 12.

NEW PADDOCK PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Pargany's Haify 7-11 car. 7-13 Pratt 1
Mr. Saleh Kharadi's Shirshab 8-9.....C. Hoyt 2
Mr. A. Tamimi's Real 8-3.....Ruiz 3
Mr. A. Fara's Clarenceux 7-13.....P. Brown 4

ALSO RAN.—Good Success 9-1, Fathibeg 8-12, Sirkar 8-4, (car. 8 9), fell; Highflyer 8-2, Pleader II 8-1, Golden Ducat 8-3, English Mail 7-11, Simbis 7-11, Lord Timon 7-10, Straight Shot 7-5, Papa 7-5.

THE RACE.—Highflyer held the lead from a close running field to three furlongs, where Clarenceux came to the head, then on turning for home Haify, Shirshab and Real joined the leader and there was a good race home, resulted in Haify winning by a neck; one length separating second and third; one length and a quarter between third and fourth.

TIME—1 min. 41 3-5sec.

TOTALISATOR.—Win, Rs. 373; places Rs. 71 1-2, Rs. 138 and Rs. 176 1-2.

SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—One mile.

Mr, Greenshield's Pewter 9-7 .....
Capt. O'Brien Butler 1
Capt. W. Anderson's Absentee 10-12.....Owner 2
Mr. Stileman's Silverbolt 11-8 .....Mr. Wilson 3
Mr. Eele's Lasata 11-7 .....Owner 4

ALSO RAN—Bally Sand 11-8, Mermaid 10-10.

THE RACE.—Silverbolt was quickest off and led for two furlongs, then Absentee settled down with a lead and looked all over a winner till Pewter by a fine effort near home caught up and finally won by a neck; two lengths next two; head next.

TIME—1min. 50secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win, Rs. 230 1-2; places, Rs. 55 and Rs. 16.

THE TOTALIZATOR PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Bright Metal 8-4.....Brown 1
Maharajah of Mysore's Mary B. 7-8.....Native 2
Mr. Kalidass' Mafoota 6-10.....Melsom 3
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Cuestnut Park 9-5...Pratt 4

ALSO RAN.—Mayfly IV. 8-8, Ardglass 8-8, Lancasterite 7-3.

THE RACE.—Mafoota led for half the journey, then Mary B. took the lead which she kept to the home turn where Bright Metal and Mafoota drew level and the trio made a great race home, Bright Metal just winning by a head; same next two; two lengths and a half between third and fourth.

TIME.—1 min. 41 3-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win, Rs. 19 1-2; places, Rs. 16 nd Rs. 47 1-2.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—One mile.

Capt. Martin's Nimar 10-2...Capt. C'Brien Butler 1
Capt. Kay's Tayakpasna 11-8.....Mr. Wilson 2
Capt. Cooper's Senseless 10-8.....Capt Felt 3
Mr. F. Crawford's Dilerjung 11-12 Mr. J. H. Crawford 4

ALSO RAN.—Good Shot 12-6, Winter 11-4, Hammond 9-5 (carried 9-8.)

THE RACE.—Soon after the start Winter forced the running to five furlongs where he fell back last, then Hammond led to three furlongs where Nimar and Fayal Pasha caught up and the two later raced up the straight level until near the stand when Miner drew out and won by a length and a quarter; and a half length between second and third, four lengths separating third and fourth.

TIME.—2min. 3secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win, Rs. 17; places, Rs. 13 1-2 and Rs. 38.

SHOOTING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 17.

The morning was fine. The N. C. O. Plate this morning was open to teams of four non-commissioned officers from any corps, shooting at three and six hundred yards. Twenty-five teams entered and the plate was won by the Nilgiri Vol. Rifles, who shot very well, beating the next team, the Kolar Gold Fields, by eleven points. The Bombay team were eleventh. The prize for the best individual score was won by Col.-Sergt. Reynolds, of the Nilgiris, with sixty-eight.

The Nilgiri Vol. Rifles score was as follows :—

	Total.
Col.-Sgt.-Reynolds 33, 35,... ...	68.
Cpl. Coote 33 33 ...	66.
Sgt. Edge 34 32 ...	66.
Cpl. Pryor 22 32 bales ...	64.
	264.

The Kolar Gold Fields made 253 and Bombay Vol. Rifles who were eleventh, 246.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 17.

The Non-Commissioned Officers Plate Team event at 300 and 600 yards was fired for in ideal weather this morning, the winners putting up a record score.

Twenty-six teams entered, the first three being (1) Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, 1st team, 264. (2) Kolar Volunteers, 1st team, 253. (3) Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, 252.

Cameron Highlanders stood sixth with a score of 249. The Bombay Volunteers are 14th with 242 and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers team are 16th and 17th with 241 each.

The highest aggregate individual was made by Colour Sergt. Reynolds, Nilgiri Volunteers, 68, who wins a purse of Rs. 30.

The Ohdewalla Stakes, 300 and 600 yards, 108th Carnatic Infantry 249 8th Carnatic Infantry 243, 73rd Carnatic Infantry 242. Ten other teams competed. The highest aggregate was won by Naik Sherbaz Khan, 108th Infantry, 64, Rs. 15.

Further S. I. R. A. results to-day show that Lance-Sergt Jones, 2nd Madras and S. M. Railway Volunteers, has won the Mysore Maharajah's Cup, 700 yards with score of 33.

The Nilgiri Volunteers have carried off the Lal Bagh Cup, 300 and 600 yards, the best shot in all teams being Lieutenant Word.

62 Nilgiri Volunteers are right on the top of the Championship Trophy list with 1,933 and the Kolar Volunteers, 1st team, have won the Sir John Woon prize for a tactical event at 400 yards with 29 points.

This same event for the Indian Army has gone to 2nd team of the 2nd Sappers and Miners with 22 points.

In the Col. Desaraj Urs' aggregate Capt. Shah Mirza Beg of 1st. Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, is leading with 169.

To-day has been a good day for shooting, there being no glare and very little wind. The Nilgiri volunteers have been in great form winning not only the N. C. O's. Plate with a really fine score, but also the Lal Bagh Cup open to teams of three officers from any regiment. Good shooting is however only to be expected from a corps commanded by such a fine marksman and keen shot as Lt.-Col. Ward and everyone is pleased to see he won the prize for the best individual score in the Lal Bagh Cup shoot. At the same time that the British Army were firing these matches, the Indian Army were firing for the Odewalla Stakes open to teams of four N. C. O's from any native regiment and this was by the 108th Infantry. The shooting for this however was not nearly so good as in the similar British Army contest. Immediately these teams shooting were finished another team shoot took place for the General Wood Cup. Teams of five N. C. O's and men from each corps firing eight rounds per man at a disappearing Khaki figure target at 400 yards. These targets were very difficult to see and only appeared for from two to four seconds each time, and the shooting at them was really good, especially Kolar gold fields and the second team of the Q. O. Cameron Highlanders. I think I may safely say it would be hard to find teams anywhere who would equal the shooting which has been done here to-day.

This afternoon has been given up to tactical matches, first at a khaki disc eighteen inches in diameter at 900 yards which appeared for three seconds five times with intervals of three seconds between each exposure and then at 300 yards at the same target which was up for only twenty seconds during which six shots had to be fired. All these tactical matches and those which have previously taken place in Mallegal Valley as well as the inclusion of figure targets for bulls-eye targets at two and three hundred yards have been included at the express desire of the regular army authorities here, but so far the volunteers have shown their superiority to the regulars at the description of shooting as well as at bulls-eye targets. At present the Cameron Highlanders lead in the championship aggregate, but this is not yet finished and in all competitions which have finished the volunteers have been at the top that the volunteers would so absolutely sweep the board even in the competitions which were devised on lines which the regulars were always practising and which were arranged by the regular authorities and shows what can be done by the volunteers who are keen on shooting and have every facility put in their way to help them learn to use their weapons. When first these competitions were introduced two years ago, the regulars swept the board now they take every second place to the volunteer. In the men being replaced the Nilgiri Volunteers led by Lt.-Col. Ward being as intense of the keenest of officers' complaints about the ammunition, still continue, blow backs being very frequent and one continually heard of cases in which the caps have been blown out of the cases.

The arrangements for competitors are now working very smoothly and one seldom hears complaints about the squadding going wrong, though sometimes the making is slow as however native markers are the only ones available This is to be expected.

Results:—

Ohdewalla Stakes, 300 and 600, yards.

108th Infantry, 249, Naik Sherbeg Khan 301, 34, 64; Havildar Tataji Rao Sind 30, 33,,63; Naik Krisna Sharafdar 34, 26, 63; Naik Gujarkhan 32, 27, 59. 88th. Carnatic Infantry 243, 73rd Carnatic Infantry 24, Prize for the best individual score

Col Haveldar Elliah 88th Carnatic Infantry, 30 34 64, Secunderabad Staff Col Sergt Hewlett E B S E V 22 Corpl Robard B B V 22, Vol Clarke B V R 21, Corpl Paul K G E V 21; Corpe; Taylor, 2nd B B C I, 21.

SHOOTING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEP. 17.

Word has been received from Army Headquarters, India, that the Burma Division medals for rifle shooting for the season for 1911-12 has been won by Volunteer C. E. W. Conn, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, with a score of 37. The provincial medal for Burma and the Andaman Islands has been won by Volunteer H. W. Baldwin, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, who also made a score of 37.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London Established over 35 years.

TAXATION IN SALSETTE.

The inhabitants of Malad have sent a protest to Government against the proposal to impose a halalkhore tax in Malad and other places in the notified area. The protest is contained in a general letter, which has appended to it about 87 signatures and also in a letter signed by Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry, addressed to the Collector of Thana.

The latter states :—

The halalkhore service contemplated to be given in Malad by Government, is objectionable and will do more harm than good for more than one good reason. At the

CURING DISEASE.

By Proper Food.

Every thinking man must be impressed by the fact that the modern doctor is relying less and less on the administration of drugs for the cure of the ordinary illnesses of life, and more and more on the selection of proper food. As a matter of fact, this idea is not so new as it seems, for it has been advocated for hundreds of years—for Thomas Sydenham, who was called the "English Hippocrates," and lived in the seventeenth century, wrote: "There are not a few diseases which can be cured by the use of proper diet alone."

In treating disordered and diseased conditions by food, there are two facts to be observed. The first is the elimination of foods which are found to be injurious to the individual, and the second is to supply him with food which he can digest with ease and assimilate without trouble, food which will nourish him so completely that his weakened system will rapidly gain strength. Moreover, this food, being of a bland nature, must put no strain on the organs of excretion, whose mission is to keep the blood pure.

Among such foods, milk takes a high place. There are, however, grave drawbacks to its use.

In the first place, it necessitates the taking of a quantity of fluid which, in itself, may greatly disturb the digestion.

In the second place, it is by no means easy to get pure milk in hot countries.

In the third place, in order to preserve the milk it is frequently mixed with chemicals, like boracic acid. This is exceedingly liable to cause indigestion in adults and certain to do so in children, while many people find it disagrees with them in other ways.

MANY DEVICES FOR CURE.

Many methods have been devised for overcoming these difficulties, and dried milks of various kinds have been recommended to be used.

It is constantly found, however, that the sufferers in warm climates need something more than milk products to sustain their health and strength. The reason is that their nervous system is constantly affected through the too rapid using up of the phosphorus salts which play so powerful a part in maintaining the health of the nervous system.

The pre-eminent need of such people, and, indeed, of most people who live in hot countries, is a food which combines the nutritive qualities of pure milk with the energising and nerve-building properties of phosphorus. These two elements, however, are almost quite useless if merely mixed together for the ordinary preparations of phosphorus soon disturb the digestion and make the sufferer's last state worse than his first. The phosphorus must be in what doctors call the "organic" form, and it must be "chemically combined" with the milk in order to be easily digested and to produce its best results.

It is in this form that these elements exist in Sanatogen which, to quote an article published in "The Medical Press and Circular," "has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold," while, it adds, "the wonders brought about by it are no less manifold than amazing, and have been testified to by leading physicians whose names are as household words in many countries of the world."

THE BEST METHOD.

Sanatogen, in fact, has come to be recognised by the best doctors everywhere as the greatest tonic food in the world, the one preparation on which complete reliance can be placed to build up the tissues which are destroyed in many diseases, and thus to restore the lost weight which results from them. In order to do this, Sanatogen must first restore the blood, to its best possible condition, for every part of the body derives its nourishment from the blood while, at the same time, it revitalises the nervous system. It is thus evident that Sanatogen's power is not limited to one organ; but, by influencing the digestion, the nerves and the blood, it exercises a wide control over various conditions, and can ameliorate and cure a large number of symptoms.

Testimony to this power is further borne by "The Medical Press and Circular," which says: "Sanatogen is readily absorbed by the stomach and has an immediate and remarkable effect, shown by a steady increase of body weight and of muscular strength and energy. At the same time, the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks, which is due to a specific increase in the number of red corpuscles. Moreover, Sanatogen's feeding and sustaining properties are invaluable in the complete loss of appetite that often spells danger in attacks of Influenza. To nourish the patient then becomes a matter of life or death, and under these circumstances supreme importance of highly nutritive and absorbable food in small bulk is recognised. Sanatogen further supplies the much needed nutrition to the brain cells as well as the necessary fillip to heart, stomach, liver and other organs of the body."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th Sep., 1912.

520. All Recruits of "F" Company will parade at the Old Head Quarters Carnac Road, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m., until further orders.

Dress.—Mufti.

II.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana today Wednesday the 18th Instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

III.—"A" and "C" Companies Recruits will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, to-day Wednesday the 18th instant at 7-30 a. m.

521. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain
Adjt., B. V. R.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th Sept., 1912.

205. Parades, No. 1 and 2 Cos.—Parades will be held as under at the Head Quarters at 9-30 p. m.

No. 1 Company, Wednesday, the 18th September 1912; No. 2 Company, Thursday, the 19th September 1912. All this season's recruits must attend these parades.

Subject:—Sections 84 and 93 to 96 Infantry Training 1911 and Lecture on 15 pdr Gun.

Mufti may be worn.

208. Parades B E Coy—The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p m on Thursday 19th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

196. Clothing—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at New Headquarters for White Uniform. All helmets Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Head-quarters, with owner's name plainly marked.

(Sd.) E. T. LAMBERT, Capt., B. V. A.,
Offg Adjutant, B. V. A.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 16th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 17th September:—

	Attack.	Deaths.
Plague....	5	4
Same date last year.....	3	5
Total mortality from all causes		98
Same date last year		80

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The anonymous American writer who has been confessing how he came to write "best sellers" tell us a great deal about himself that might be interesting if he had told us who he was, but he ends by keeping profoundly secret of many of his fellow-craftsmen would like to know—how to do likewise. He tells us that he passed through all the various grades of journalism, wrote librettos for comic operas, and at last, venturing upon novel-writing, made success enough by a first book to convince himself that fiction was his "metier," and has stuck to it ever since. When he has written a story he goes over all the ground with his publisher, is careful in the selection of an illustrator, and although himself preferring August or September as the month for publication, meekly leaves the final decision on that point to the publisher. When he passes through a town, he visits the booksellers, mentions his name, talks shop and puts on no "side" whatever, and, on the whole, does so well that he finds it necessary to write only one book a year, and spends his spare time in trotting the globe from China to Peru. All of which, for those who like this short of thing, is the very short of thing they will like, but we are left in the dark as to the writer's formula.

That he has a formula there can be little doubt, and he may have several. Novelists who, like the writer, in question, look upon their craft simply as a means of making money are not of the sort who accumulate material because of its inherent interest to themselves and then apply artistic expedients in order to set it forth to the best advantage. They have a perfectly clear idea of the particular section of the public to which they are appealing, diagnose its preferences, and then set themselves to give it what it wants in what quantity and quality they can. One of the simplest and most profitable of formulas would seem to be that of the writer who frankly recognises that the great body of novel readers are women, and especially young women, and lays his count with that fact. In such a case it is desirable that the central figure should be a heroine. She need not be beautiful if she has an undefinable charm she had better be in poor circumstances and the more she rises above the commonplace the more difficult does the reader find it to put herself in her place. She must have more admirers than one. There may be humble ones to whom she will be very gracious and generous when ultimately, she has married someone else and is rich. Then there shall be two admirers, serious rivals of each other both equally worthy and equally wealthy, and if one has a title and an ancestry that goes back to the Norman Conquest, so much the better. The latter contingency indeed throws upon the novelist the task of describing scenes in high life, of which he may be profoundly ignorant, but then his reader is as ignorant as himself. Moreover, an approximation to reality in characters belonging to that sphere might be a cruel disillusion; they are all conventionalised in previous works of fiction of this class, and must conform to type. The essential thing is that there should be two types—one the haughty aristocrat who stickles upon his birth and state, and is all indignation that his kinsman should wed a girl whose blood is, by a shade or two, of a paler blue than his own, and the other a lady, as much an aristocrat as any of them, but who has had experience, and knows that the qualities that others plume themselves upon are shadows, not substantial things. It is the latter who takes a fancy to the heroine and helps her over many a stile on that journey that ends with lovers meeting before the altar.

Books written on schemes as simple as this are to be found on every railway bookstall. They are easy to write. If the author has any gift of narrative, if he can contrive a clever situation or two, if he can, without his gorge rising, put the washiest of love talk upon the lips of bearded men and create a general atmosphere of sentiment, his fortune is made. Critics will never take his work seriously, but he will attain a sort of subterranean popularity among the class he addresses which in hard cash will compare favourably with that of many whose names are more loudly trumpeted.

The mill in the South of France upon which a tablet has recently been fixed commemorating Daudet's connection with it has long been in active operation, and its broad vanes now bicker as merrily in the tramontane as those of any windmill in broad Provence. It was not so, however, in the days when the novelist used to spend periods of "retreat" there, and recuperate from the expense of nerve energy which life in Paris meant for him. He found it a crumbling ruin of stone and iron and old planks and that was why when his eyes fell upon it, it was a case of love at first sight. He liked it for its distress for its pathway lost among the herbs—those grey fragrant mountain herbs from which Pere Gaucher distilled his elixir—for its dilapidated platform on which it was good to idle sheltered from the wind, while a rabbit might scamper away to the covert or a long snake come gliding in search of the field mice which swarmed in the building. The wind in the tattered sails reminded him of a ship and would send his imagination upon sea voyages on which he would visit distant islands and lighthouses whose fiery casques blazed over the foam of perilous shoals, and the tempest surging in the surrounding pine-tops aided the illusion. Moreover, so overflowingly human a man made many friends, and when the conch sounded which called the goats home in the evening, he would repair to the building half manor half farmhouse, where the mother and her four sons dwelt whose family life he has sketched in "Trente Ans de Paris." Nor were his fellow Felibres far off. He could spend a day with Mistral, or Aubanel, or Mathieu in some historic or idyllic spot. Such excursions as often as not ended up with an improvised ball in which the country folks joined in their working clothes, and if, on such an occasion, an old woman criticised their lobity Mistral would say, "Everything is permitted to poets; it is we who write the psalms." All this means something to posterity, and to Daudet himself it meant much. The "Lettres de mon Moulin" was always his favourite book, not, he explained, because of its literary merit, but because of such associations. Yet its literary merit is great. It is one of the best books of short stories in modern French. Daudet never did anything better than "La mule du Pape" and the "Elixir du Pere Gaucher." The public did not at first pay much attention to it, however. It took long to sell two thousand copies, and it was only the success of the novels later on that sent the public back to the author's earlier work.

It is probable that the Mid-Victorian poets will bulk more largely in the eyes of the rising generation of readers than they did with their contemporaries. They paid the penalty of living at the same time, and, like stars in a constellation, the brightness of each did something to dim the lustre of the others, while over all was the steady radiance of Tennyson in the fullness of his fame. It is interesting to note, therefore, now that sufficient time has elapsed for criticism to become as definitive as criticism ever is, the series of monographs that are being dedicated to them. Oscar Wilde is hardly a Mid-Victorian, but he had his affinities with that school, and no one can read Mr. Ransome's volume without understanding better the work of a poet most brilliant and most pitiable. Meredith's time, perhaps, has not yet quite come, but Mr. Trevelyan has laid down lines upon which, no doubt, others will work. Hitherto Morries has often been praised as the author of the "Defence of Guenevere" by those who disparaged the epics, and praised as the author of "Sigurd the Volsung" by those who disparaged the "Defence of Guenevere," but Mr. Drinkwater's more comprehensive view is nearer the truth, and if he claims for Morris more than we think he deserves, that may be because he sees him with the eyes of posterity. There is no poet of the period in regard to whom the public are more in need of guidance than Swinburne. To a general reader so much of his lyrical work seems to be a more splendid welter of musical words—poems which, whatever their title, seem to have no individuality beyond variety of metre and rhythm. Mr. Edward Thomas has accordingly his work cut out for him, but if his promised book is as much and advance upon his "Maurice Maeterlinck" as the latter was upon his unreadable life of Jefferies it will be bravely welcome. There remains the grand and sombre Rossetti, and when someone disinters his literary personality from beneath the cairn of books, his brother has piled upon it, and presents a critical estimate of his works, he will perhaps pronounce that he has less of inferior matter to jettison than any of his compeers, and that his best poems will bear comparison with the best of their class in our literature.

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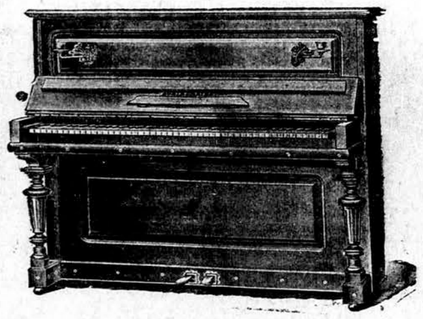

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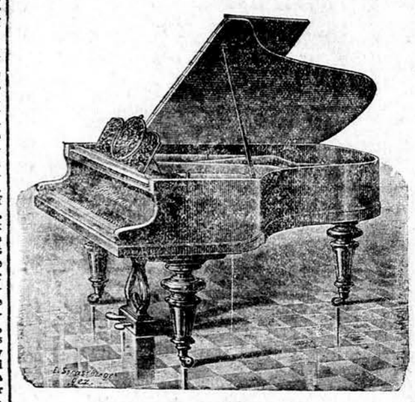

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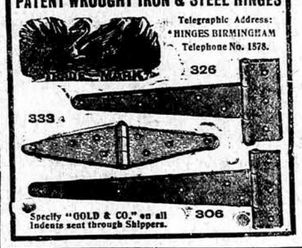

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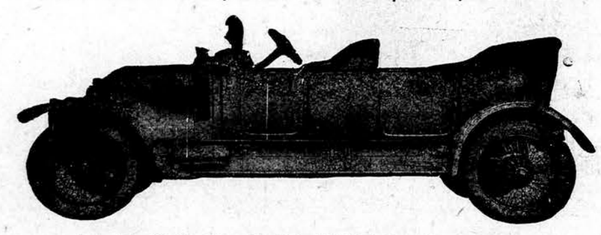

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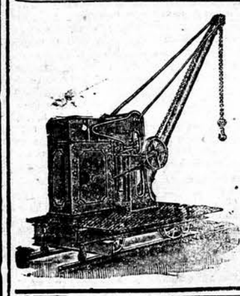

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